

Ministry Cautions Solidarity Against Further Rallies

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW — Poland's Interior Ministry on Sunday warned Solidarity union organizers against holding a rally Monday, saying the police had been ordered to "counteract" unauthorized demonstrations.

The warning, carried in a communiqué by the Polish press agency PAP, followed huge counter-demonstrations Saturday to the official May Day parades in Warsaw and other cities.

The suspended independent labor union planned a rally Monday to celebrate the anniversary of Poland's most democratic constitution.

The ministry said violations of martial law could subject Solidarity to summary procedures without appeal.

The influential Roman Catholic church pleaded for calm, apparently fearing reprisals against the dissenters and a return to a stricter form of military rule.

Despite the May Day protests, the ruling Military Council went ahead Sunday with easing some martial law restrictions, including lifting the nationwide 11 p.m.-to-5 a.m. curfew.

In another sign that the authorities wanted to impress Poles that they were easing martial law, television news broadcasts appeared Sunday in civilian clothes for the first time since the Dec. 13 crackdown.

Warsaw radio confirmed the lifting of the curfew but said, "Further decisions on this matter have been conveyed to provincial governors."

It did not elaborate, but under a general easing of restrictions announced by the Military Council last week, the curfew could be reimposed by local authorities to crush what they consider subversive activities.

The relaxations were preceded by freeing a third of the 3,000 Poles held in jails and detention centers last week.

30,000 March
Chanting "We Want Freedom," "Release Lech Walesa," and "Down With the Junta," about 30,000 demonstrators marched through Warsaw's old town Saturday.

The size of the demonstration caught even its organizers by surprise. It was by far the biggest show of resistance since martial law was imposed.

"Today we've shown these robbers our victory," shouted a young man with a yellow Solidarity badge on his suit lapel as he addressed the crowd.

"There are ten million of us," he shouted. The crowd chanted, "The whole of Poland! The whole of Poland!"

The demonstration appeared to provide a much-needed boost in morale for activists of the opposition and a problem for the military authorities who have just begun easing their grip in an effort to gain popular support.

Although squads of riot police and crowd-control vehicles were deployed around the old town, no arrests or incidents were reported. It seemed that the authorities, aware of the route of the march from scores of leaflets in circulation for days, had decided not to intervene.

The protest began at 11 a.m. in Castle Square when a crowd of about 15,000, including worshippers from nearby St. John's Cathedral, gathered. Leaflets tossed into the air called for the lifting of martial law, releasing all detainees and persons arrested under martial law, a 100-percent wage increase and an end to unemployment.

As the crowd grew in size, it grew in boldness. Banners were unfurled from under coats and inside knapsacks — "Dictatorship, No," "Free Walesa" and "We Demand Solidarity." For the first time since the military crackdown, Solidarity T-shirts were worn openly.

Gathered behind leaders with linked arms, the crowd struck out, periodically singing the national anthem and religious songs. It passed before the residential palace of the Roman Catholic primate, Archbishop Józef Glemp, to sing a hymn and chant "Long live the primate!"

Youths in uniform abandoned the official May Day parade and joined the demonstration.

After the march, a loud cheer was raised when a speaker asserted that "Radio Solidarity" had not been closed down by the authorities. A clandestine broadcast Saturday night faded away midway through.

By contrast, the official parade seemed to be a ceremony going through the motions. It was started with a 24-gun salute and a brief address by the military leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, to a crowd of notably elderly people in Place Gdansk.

Standing stiffly in uniform, he appealed to all Poles to come together. There was room in the march for everyone "who recognizes the Socialist road," he said.

Bijackers Charged
BERLIN (Reuters) — Eight Polish men who hijacked a domestic airliner to West Berlin on Friday were remanded in custody by a magistrate on Sunday, police said. Charges were not specified.

The men and 28 passengers, many of them relatives of the hijackers, requested political asylum after the plane landed at the U.S. Tempelhof military air base.

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Ian MacDonald, a British spokesman, briefing reporters at the Defense Ministry in London on the Falkland Islands situation.

Royal Navy Maintains Tactical Momentum

By Drew Middleton

New York Times Service

LONDON — The air and sea battles that erupted around the Falkland Islands on Saturday indicate that the British will not waste the tactical momentum won by the bombing of the islands' two airfields.

In the present situation, analysts said, there is an opportunity for helicopter landings by Royal Ma-

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rine commandos to take advantage of what they consider the temporary confusion and wide dispersal of the Argentine defenders.

The Argentine force at Darwin, estimated at one battalion, could be one target for early attack.

Britain's apparent ability to establish air superiority around the Falklands is a major reason for believing that it now intends to push rapidly toward establishing bridgeheads on East Falkland.

The Harriers have reportedly shot down at least one Mirage III fighter. The French-built Mirage III is the best aircraft in the Argentine Air Force.

A British-built bomber belonging to the Argentines was also reported shot down.

With the islands' only airfields out of action, Argentina's one remaining means of reinforcement would be to attempt to run war-

ships loaded with troops through a qualitatively superior British fleet.

Some NATO analysts believe that for the present the British will concentrate on small commando landings, hoping to put the Argentine defenders off balance and create favorable opportunities for heavier attacks when the troopship Canberra arrives with marine and airborne troop reinforcements.

The completion of the blockade leaves Argentina with another and more fateful option: a sortie by the surface fleet and the two submarines against the British fleet, forcing a battle that, if successful for Argentina, would break the blockade.

Neutral naval sources said the option is open. They added that they thought this was exactly what the British wanted, a battle in which they believe the qualitative superiority of their ships and crews would turn the Argentine sortie into a disaster.

Complete assessment of the damage caused by the Royal Air Force's Vulcan and Harriers on the Stanley field, the more important of the two, was not immediately available. Force sources, however, reported that the ship was severely cratered, probably by the new JP-233 airfield attack bombs that were developed for raids on Soviet-bloc airfields.

The ability of the Argentines to leave Argentina by air was also reported to be under attack.

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Talks Go On After British Attack

London Says It Lost No Planes or Ships in Falkland Raids

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON — British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. discussed possibilities for a negotiated settlement of the Falklands crisis Sunday amid heightened tension after clashes Saturday between British and Argentine forces.

Appearing with Mr. Haig following the meeting at the State Department, Mr. Pym told reporters: "I came here last week to negotiate with Secretary Haig as a mediator, and I have come back this week to consult with him as an ally." Mr. Pym flew from London on Saturday, one day after the United States dropped its evenhanded approach in the dispute and declared its support for Britain.

Britain reported no further combat overnight between its naval task force off the Falkland Islands and Argentine warplanes, but some ships of the task force were believed to be still shelling the islands' main airport, and more air raids on the Argentine occupation forces were considered possible.

In London, a Defense Ministry spokesman said the British government was providing only sketchy details of the Falklands combat to avoid revealing anything about current or future operations. But from government information and accounts by British correspondents reporting under military censorship from task force ships, Saturday's fast-moving events could be reconstructed.

Before dawn, a single delta-winged Vulcan bomber, flying 3,500 miles (5,600 kilometers) from Ascension Island and refueled en route by a tanker, dropped three 1,000-pound bombs on the 4,000-foot (1,200-meter) runway of the Falklands' largest airfield, at Stanley, on the eastern coast of East Falkland.

The bombs could have blown craters 15 feet deep in the runway, officials in London said.

After dawn, Harrier jets from the fleet's flagship, the aircraft carrier Hermes, raided the Stanley airport and a grass airstrip at Goose Green, 120 miles west of Stanley. The Harriers each dropped three 1,000-pound bombs and strafed ammunition and fuel dumps and planes on the ground with 2-inch rockets.

A few British ships advanced to within 10 miles of Stanley late Saturday afternoon and began shelling the airfield "to reinforce the effects of the bombing and to deter repair work," the Defense Ministry said.

Other sources in London said the bombardment by the ships' automatic 4.5-inch guns was continued through the night to disturb Argentine troops concentrated in and around Stanley.

"At present, we have no reports of further engagements," the Defense Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

But when asked if shelling of the Stanley airport had stopped, he

added, "The action is of a continuing nature in enforcing Britain's air and sea blockade of the islands, so for operational reasons people will have to be very careful what they say."

In response to Argentine reports that British Harriers had been shot down and a British frigate disabled, the Defense Ministry spokesman said no British planes or helicopters had been lost. A British ship hit in an Argentine bombing raid against the task force Saturday night suffered "only superficial splinter damage" from shrapnel, the spokesman said.

The only known British casualty, the spokesman said, was a seaman on the damaged ship who was reported to be in serious condition. He was the first reported British casualty during the entire task force operation, including the recapture April 25 of the island of South Georgia, 800 miles east of the Falklands.

Argentine Attack 'Ineffective'

The Defense Ministry spokesman said that while the naval shelling of Stanley was taking place, Argentine fighter and bomber aircraft attacked the ships.

In the daylight that followed, Harriers, firing heat-seeking Sidewinder missiles, shot down one Argentine Mirage fighter, the Defense Ministry spokesman said, and another Mirage "is believed to have been shot down by Argentine gunfire from around the airport" at Stanley.

Later in the evening, Argentine pilots flying aging British-made Canberra aircraft made a bombing raid on the task force ships, which the spokesman described as "quite serious in intensity" but "ineffective." Only one ship was slightly damaged, he said, and it "is continuing to perform its operational task."

One of the Canberras was shot down by Harriers defending the ships, the Defense Ministry said, and another was "severely damaged."

The Defense Ministry categorically refused comment on other Argentine claims, including reports from Buenos Aires that British helicopters from the British task force had attacked a third Falklands airstrip near Port Darwin and tried to land British troops at several points, including near Stanley, but were repelled by Argentine gunfire.

British officials said they believed that most residents of the Falklands had "gone to camp" in the countryside of the islands, where they cannot be reached by road and would be out of the way of assaults on concentrations of Argentine defenders around Stanley and other seaside locations.

In Washington, Mr. Pym said that he and Mr. Haig had been exploring the possibilities for a negotiated settlement. "However difficult

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British Foreign Secretary Francis Pym, left, was greeted by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. at the U.S. State Department on Sunday before talks on the Falklands crisis.

Argentina Says British Endangered Civilians

From Agency Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina accused the British task force on Sunday of having endangered the civilian population of the Falkland Islands in Saturday's raids against Argentine positions on the islands.

A communiqué from the armed forces command said the British force had launched indiscriminate attacks during the air and sea battles, which it said ended just before midnight Saturday.

"This is proof that its only objective is to destroy, without taking into account the damage that can be inflicted on the civilian population," the communiqué said. It did not, however, mention any civilian casualties and said that Argentine forces had suffered insignificant casualties.

The statement said the British attackers retreated because they lacked the strength to press their offensive. It said the islands' defenses remained intact and that the morale of soldiers was high.

Demonstrators in Buenos Aires chanted "British murderers" outside the presidential palace Sunday and drove through the city tooting car horns in support of Argentina.

About 3,000 Paraguayans, waving Argentine and Paraguayan flags, shouted anti-British slogans outside the palace. An effigy of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain was set on fire under a

banner saying "Pirate, Witch, Murderer."

The Argentine president, Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, called a special Cabinet meeting to brief his ministers on the fighting and to study Argentina's next moves on the military and diplomatic fronts.

Addressing the nation Saturday night on television, Gen. Galtieri left the door open to a negotiated settlement.

"We have tried, by all means, conciliation and peace," he said. "The unspeakable attack we have suffered does not diminish the pacifist vocation that has always inspired us."

In the fighting Saturday, which was spread over nearly 20 hours, Argentina said its forces had repelled repeated British bombing runs and had attacked British ships that were bombarding the main airfield near Stanley.

Damage Reported to Carrier
Telam, the official Argentine press agency, said the British aircraft carrier Hermes was seriously damaged by Argentine jets. Quoting air force sources, it said that the task force could now count only on its second aircraft carrier, the Invincible.

The Argentine high command said Argentine aircraft had hit one of the carriers, but it did not report that serious damage had been

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Sea Treaty Approved Despite U.S. 'No' Vote

By Bernard D. Nossiter

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — Third World nations have adopted a treaty to govern the use and exploitation of the seas, but the United States voted against the code.

The vote, ending eight years of diplomatic haggling, was 130-0. Seventeen nations from the European Economic Community and the Soviet bloc, abstained in the vote Friday.

The treaty, meant to control everything from the free passage of ships and planes to the exploitation of the ocean's oil, gas, fish and minerals, will come into force when it is ratified by 60 nations. But it is unclear how effective it will be without the United States and with the possible absence of such industrial powers as West Germany, Britain and the Soviet Union, all of which abstained in the voting.

Third World nations are now expected to challenge in international courts any mining undertaken in violation of the treaty.

The U.S. delegate, James L. Malone, pressed for the recorded vote. Asian, African and Latin American delegations reportedly had hoped that the code would be approved without formal opposition or abstention.

Mr. Malone acknowledged that the final two months of bargaining had brought about some "modest improvement" in the rules for mining billions of dollars worth of cobalt, copper, nickel and manganese nodules in the seabed, the major concern of the Reagan administration. But it was not enough, he told the conference.

Mr. Malone contended that the treaty would "deter the development of the deep seabed resources." Mining companies engaged in exploratory efforts to mine the metal nodules on the Pacific floor estimate that no commercial production can start until 1995 at the earliest.

The U.S. envoy acknowledged that the code, thanks to the last round of negotiations, protects American and other firms already at work. But, he complained, it does not guarantee that other U.S. firms can enter the field.

Mr. Malone also said that the treaty allows "amendments to come into force for a state without its consent." The code provides that, in 20 years, amendments can be made with the approval of three-fourths of the treaty signers.

The United States had sought a provision requiring approval of amendments by the U.S. Senate.

Finally, the U.S. delegate said the treaty sets unacceptable precedents. He did not directly cite its cartel provision, which fixes mining limits in an effort to protect prices, although he did say that the production ceiling would be "a key problem for the U.S. Congress."

Mr. Malone did mention another major stumbling block, the demand that private concerns or their governments sell their technical expertise to a global mining enterprise.

The cost of this global enterprise is believed to be the key reason for the abstention by the Soviet Union and its allies. The United States would have paid 25 percent of the costs, but now that the United States has rejected the treaty those expenses would have to be distributed among the other nations.

The three nations that voted with the United States against the treaty were Turkey, Venezuela and Israel.

Other nations at the conference reportedly hope that Friday's vote will not be the last word from Washington and that a future administration will support the treaty.

The other principal industrial nations engaged in seabed mining divided on the code. France and Japan voted in favor while Britain and West Germany abstained.



James L. Malone

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Budget Tangle

In the inevitable debate over who is to blame for the collapse of the bipartisan budget negotiations, one critical point of contention is the White House assertion that President Reagan went "more than halfway" toward a compromise. A News Analysis, Page 3.

Brezhnev's Health

Despite obvious frailty, Leonid Brezhnev led the Communist Party hierarchy at the ritualized celebration of May Day, remaining for the full 90-minute spectacle in Moscow's Red Square. Page 4.

Gulf War Flare-Up

Iran said its attacking forces pierced Iraqi defense lines and laid siege to the occupied port city of Khorramshahr in the second day of a major drive to recapture its southwestern oil province of Khuzestan. Page 5.

U.S. Studies New Idea For Controlling Arms

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is developing a new concept for controlling strategic nuclear arms with the goal of reducing the destructive power of Soviet and U.S. intercontinental missiles by 30 percent to 50 percent, according to officials involved in the policy review.

The new approach would go beyond past efforts in strategic arms negotiations, which have had the goal of equalizing the number of weapons on both sides and thus only indirectly limiting destructive power. In the view of the administration, that approach froze the United States in a position of inferiority because Soviet missiles and warheads are larger.

The strategic arms limitation treaty of 1979, which was not ratified by the United States, essentially established equal ceilings on the number of long-range missiles, bombers and nuclear warheads.

The main burden of the new approach would fall on the Soviet Union, which would have to reduce, if not eliminate, its force of large land-based missiles with multiple warheads. The United States would have to make only modest reductions, but deployment of the new MX missile might be questionable.

Since large missiles are the core of the Soviet arsenal, such a U.S. proposal is almost certain to run into serious problems in negotiations with Moscow — although Soviet officials have been signaling that they would not reject such new ideas completely, as they did President Jimmy Carter's comprehensive approach to limiting nuclear arms in March 1977.

How to measure destructive power and how to bring about what the administration sees as equality in nuclear ability have been the subject of sharp dispute in the bureaucracy, most recently last Wednesday at a National Security Council meeting.

The civilians in the Pentagon want to focus on missile throw weight, or the weight a missile can carry to a target. The greater the throw weight, the more warheads and destructive power a missile can carry. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency would go a step further than limiting missile throw weight and limit the weight of the individual missile warheads.

The State Department, with some backing from the staff of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, says both of those methods would be seen as too much of a departure from past arms agreements and, therefore, not serious negotiating efforts. The State Department wants to limit destructive capacity by reducing or eliminating particular types of missiles, on the pattern of the 1979 nuclear arms treaty.

While the methods vary, the result would be about the same, namely substantial reductions in large Soviet land-based missiles with multiple warheads.

The National Security Council session was the first meeting of senior members of the Reagan administration to consider a proposal for the strategic arms reduction talks that are supposed to begin this summer.

At the meeting, the Joint Chiefs of Staff were the least eager to change the approach and make deep reductions. The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, supported by the civilian leaders of the Pentagon, called for radically new approaches and the toughest demands on Moscow. The State Department was somewhere in the middle.

Officials said President Reagan mostly listened to the approaches being offered by his senior advisers. He indicated that he wanted to deliver a dramatic speech on the subject, probably before leaving for Europe in June, and that he wanted negotiations with Moscow to begin by the end of June.

The National Security Council (Continued on Page 4, Col. 5)



South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda.

Botha Meets Kaunda at Botswana Border

By Jack Foisic

Los Angeles Times Service

ON THE SOUTH AFRICA-BOTSWANA BORDER — The first meeting in seven years between major black and white southern African leaders has ended with a statement that no diplomatic relations between South Africa and Zambia, but trade flourishes between the two nations.

In addition to Namibia, Mr. Botha and Mr. Kaunda discussed trade problems. There are no diplomatic relations between South Africa and Zambia, but trade flourishes between the two nations.

Mr. Kaunda reportedly asked for the release of Nelson Mandela, a South African black revolutionary who was jailed by South African authorities in 1965.

Buffer Strip
The meeting took place in a mobile home within the 40-foot-wide (12-meter) buffer strip that separates South Africa and Botswana.

black nationalists supported by Zambia and other black-ruled nations are seeking to supplant the South African administration.

It was Mr. Kaunda who requested the meeting with Mr. Botha. Besides his desire to consult with the South African leader on possible solutions to the war in Namibia and to improve trade relations with South Africa, Mr. Kaunda was believed to have wanted to increase his personal prestige.

Mr. Kaunda was the last black African leader to meet a South African prime minister; he had talks with John Vorster in August, 1975, at the Victoria Falls Bridge between Zambia and what was then Rhodesia.

The face-to-face discussions between a black leader and the

head of the white government of South Africa were condemned in advance by many African leaders. Even President Quett Masire of Botswana, which was in effect the host country for the talks, dissociated himself from the meeting.

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The face-to-face discussions between a black leader and the

U.S. Loses an Ally in Its Central America Effort

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first casualty of President Reagan's decision to side openly with Britain in the Falkland Islands dispute is his hope of enlisting Argentina as an ally in the U.S. campaign to

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stop the spread of Communism in the Western Hemisphere. As one of Latin America's major military powers, Argentina has figured prominently in the planning of U.S. policy-makers, who viewed it as playing a potential leadership role in strategic ventures ranging from naval vigilance over the South Atlantic to the support and training of anti-Communist forces throughout Central America.

In addition to the almost certain loss of Argentine cooperation in this effort, Mr. Reagan's allegiance also is likely to affect U.S. relations with the rest of Latin America.

In its most immediate and obvious form, the fallout probably will involve a rush by Latin American governments to express their solidarity with Argentina and either to denounce the United States or to adopt an attitude of coolness toward any initiatives that bear a made-in-Washington stamp. But as Argentina learned to its dismay during the Organization of American States meeting last week in Washington, this solidarity does not extend beyond fiery rhetorical flourishes. Once the obligatory bows have been made to the principles of inter-American brotherhood and noninterference in the hemisphere, there is little chance that Latin America will rally behind Argentina to try to punish the United States.

Instead, the real danger to U.S. policy goals is that the Falklands crisis will cause various realignments in the balance of political forces within Latin America that are likely to leave the Reagan administration increasingly isolated as it searches for allies willing to lend either concrete or moral support to the policies it is pursuing in Central America.

Although such factors as subregional rivalries play important roles, the key characteristic of internal Latin American relationships centers on the interplay between the area's democratic and military regimes. And where Central America is concerned, most of the Latin democracies have taken positions that were sharply away from the main lines of U.S. policy.

That is especially true of Mexico, which is the dominant power in the northern part of the region and which exercises great influence throughout the Caribbean basin.

In contrast to the U.S. approach, Mexico has shown sympathy for the leftist guerrillas in El

Reagan Lists Steps Against Argentina

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has accused Argentina of armed aggression in the Falkland Islands and ordered limited sanctions against Argentina, thus placing the United States openly on the side of Britain in the mounting crisis.

Mr. Reagan also offered Friday to provide "material support" for British military forces in the South Atlantic, but he ruled out any direct U.S. military involvement.

On Saturday, Mr. Reagan said that the British air attack on the airfield at Port Stanley came as a "complete surprise," but that he did not believe full-scale hostilities necessarily would follow.

At the State Department, Joseph Reap, a spokesman, said, "We are in a very dangerous phase of the dispute. The United States remains ready to assist the parties in finding a fairly early settlement."

The first announcement that the United States had decided to drop its evenhanded approach to the crisis came after a National Security Council meeting Friday morning that was called to discuss the apparent breakdown in the diplomatic efforts of Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr.

Mr. Haig said the United States believed that Britain would have been sympathetic to the proposals offered by the United States to both sides last Tuesday. But, he added, "Argentina informed us yesterday that it could not accept it."

Later, reporters were told that "the United Kingdom has been reasonable and forthcoming throughout the discussion but Argentina has been less so."

Mr. Haig said that "in light of Argentina's failure to accept a compromise, we must take concrete steps to underscore that the United States cannot and will

not condone the use of unlawful force to resolve disputes."

He said that Mr. Reagan had ordered the following steps:

- The suspension of all military exports to Argentina. The order affects only about \$6 million in military equipment ordered before 1978, when Argentina was barred from receiving such equipment because of human rights considerations.
- The withholding of certification that Argentina is eligible for military sales. This refers to a Reagan administration plan, being studied before the Falklands crisis began, to lift the ban imposed in 1978.
- The suspension of new Export-Import Bank credits and guarantees.
- The suspension of about \$2 million in Commodity Credit Corp. guarantees.

A senior State Department official said the United States reserved the right to take more serious steps subsequently.

relationships with military-controlled or military-influenced regimes.

In this scheme, Argentina quickly came to assume special importance. It had a size and weight roughly comparable to Mexico, its military leaders, after a period of brutal repression in the late 1970s, appeared to be moving toward internal policies sufficiently moderate to turn aside complaints from U.S. human rights advocates.

In short, Argentina's generals, led by the current junta president, Leopoldo Galtieri, seemed both able and willing to play the ideological role marked out for it by Washington.

The Soviet Union's grain purchases might make it Argentina's largest customer, but as Gen. Galtieri assured everyone on a visit here last November, his country was fiercely anti-Communist.

Many experts on Latin America have believed from the outset that the idea that Argentina would play a far-ranging role in the hemisphere was seriously flawed. Despite a common language, the distance between Argentina and Central America is vast, not only in miles but also in cultural and racial distinctions.

The Argentines, a strongly parochial, white European people with a habit of sneering at the Indian and African-descended populations of the Caribbean region, are regarded in the north as racist and arrogant.

In addition to the cultural hostilities that Argentina provokes among its sister republics, its traditional rivalries with Chile and Brazil mean that these countries almost automatically would oppose any attempt by the Argentines to take a leadership role in hemispheric military affairs.

These factors were brushed aside by the Reagan administration in its rush to enlist Argentine support to help attain U.S. forces in Central America and, according to persistent but unverified rumors, to take part in covert activities against Nicaragua.

The U.S. courtship was so ardent that there now seems to be grounds for assuming that the Argentine generals unrealistically believed that Washington was so keen to win their friendship that it would back their play against the Falklands.

Instead, the relationship has been left in ruins, with the Argentines embittered by what they regard as a U.S. betrayal and U.S. officials such as Mr. Haig now referring privately to the generals as "power-mad thugs."

Whether the rupture is totally beyond repair remains unclear, but it does seem certain that the United States no longer can count on much help from Argentina in Central America.

Danger Seen To Islanders

(Continued from Page 1)

It did, however, say that a British frigate had been severely damaged and several destroyers had been hit.

According to the Argentines, at least two Harrier jump-jets were shot down. The high command said six other Harriers were believed to have crashed into the sea. Argentine military sources said the Hermes and Invincible, from which the Harriers were operating, were stationed about 100 miles (160 kilometers) east of the islands.

British authorities have denied that any planes were lost and said Argentine jets had succeeded only in doing slight damage to a single British ship.

The Argentine military community said Argentine forces repulsed two British landing attempts — one in the northern part of the East Falklands and the other near Stanley. In the latter, it said, helicopters were supported by fire from frigates.

The military said the buildings surrounding the Stanley airstrip had been damaged but that the runway itself was still intact. That contradicted British government reports that heavy damage had been done to the runway and that two Argentine planes had been destroyed on the ground.

Since Britain installed a naval blockade around the islands, the airfield has been Argentina's only means of resupplying its troops on the islands. Between 5,000 and 10,000 soldiers are believed to be holding the islands.

The Telam press agency said that Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, the commander of the British fleet, had sent a message to Gen. Mario Benjamin Menéndez demanding unconditional surrender.

According to the press agency, Gen. Menéndez replied: "Under no circumstances, because we are winning."

The Argentine junta, in a communiqué, condemned the British attacks as a "flagrant violation of Resolution 502 of the United Nations Security Council, clearly demonstrating the character of aggression assumed by Britain." That resolution called for the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Falklands for an end of hostilities and for negotiations.

Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Méndez, who had just returned to Buenos Aires from talks with UN officials in New York, said: "There are two answers to all aggressions of this type, one military and the other diplomatic. We have already given our military answer and we are still trying the diplomatic."

Farm Ministers Fail to Approve New EEC Prices

LUXEMBOURG — European Economic Community agriculture ministers have ended three days of negotiations on 1982-83 farm prices without agreement on proposed price increases of nearly 11 percent.

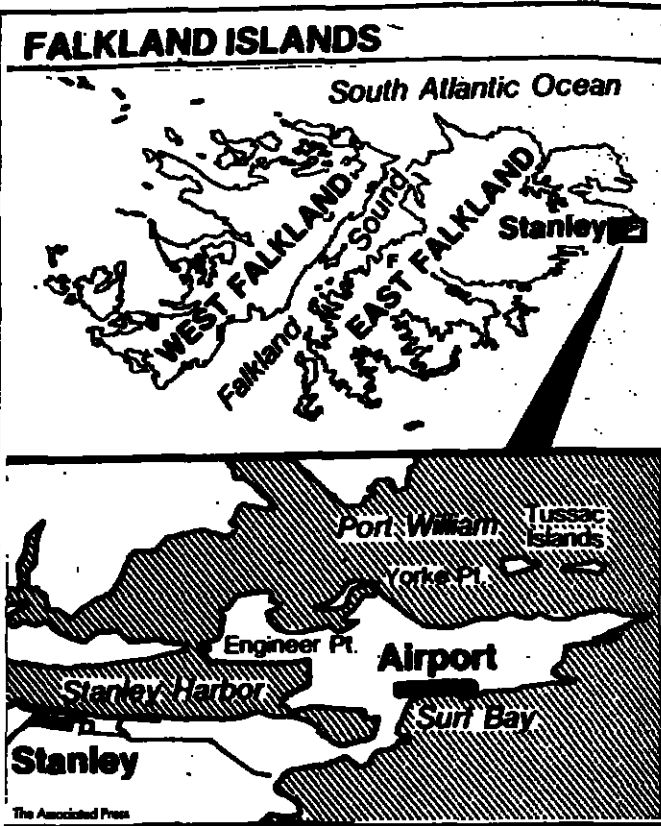
Agriculture Minister Paul de Keersmaecker of Belgium said Friday after presiding over an all-night session of bargaining that Britain and Greece still had major disagreements about a package under discussion.

The proposals would give the 8 million farmers in EEC countries a near-record price increase, averaging around 10.5 percent. Higher prices for milk, beef, mutton and lamb should have taken effect at the start of May.

Britain has linked farm price approval to an agreement on its demands for refunds on its Common Market budget payments, and Britain's deputy agriculture minister, Alick Buchanan-Smith, said that this connection could not be abandoned. Greece is seeking special cash aids for its farmers, hit by inflation well above average EEC levels.

NATO to Hold Maneuvers

BRUSSELS — NATO nations will hold a major exercise in the Mediterranean this month to test their naval ability in the region. The Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe announced Saturday.



British Military Maintains Its Momentum in Atlantic

(Continued from Page 1)

repair the airfield is minimal. Defense Ministry sources said. They said the Argentines had been at Stanley for 28 days without trying to lengthen the 4,000-foot (1,200-meter) runway. They attributed this to a lack of proper equipment and, as one official said, "a sort of 'it can't happen here' military mentality."

NATO sources said they were stunned by the failure of the Argentines to prepare for what they called the most obvious British operation. The Argentine garrison did modify the airstrip, according to information reaching London. The work consisted of widening it rather than lengthening it to make it usable for Argentine warplanes. Now, according to British sources, the strip is packed with craters 20 feet deep and 30 feet across.

The elimination of the airstrip gives the British forces another advantage. When the remaining Harriers arrive, the British will be in position to land jump-jets wherever they wish in the countryside without serious opposition in the air.

Talks Go On After Raids

(Continued from Page 1)

cult they may seem, we will not give up the search for that," he added.

Mr. Pym said that he did not rule out more military clashes with Argentina in the Falklands area but that the door remained open to negotiations. At a news conference after his talks with Mr. Haig, Mr. Pym said that if Argentine forces stayed out of a 200-mile exclusion zone declared by Britain, there might not be any further clashes, but he quickly added that he was not suggesting there would be no more fighting.

Later, Mr. Pym was to meet Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger before flying to New York for talks with UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar.

In London, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher received a political rebuff Sunday from Michael Foot, the leader of the opposition Labor Party, who rejected an offer from her to take part in confidential all-party talks on the crisis. Mr. Foot has criticized the government's policy and pressed for a diplomatic solution to the conflict.

Mr. Haig told reporters that the United States remained anxious for a political settlement of the dispute.

In other developments: Pope John Paul II deplored the fact that Britain and Argentina had resorted to warfare despite his appeals for restraint and said he feared the conflict could set back the search for peace in other parts of the world.

Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo of Spain said he had told Argentina that he was willing to mediate with Britain, "but I do not know whether it is not too late."

China expressed regret over Britain's military action and said Washington's support for London could have serious consequences. Japan said it had decided to take economic actions against Argentina in response to official requests from Britain.

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Budget Post-Mortem: Was Reagan Willing To Go 'Extra Mile'?

By Hendrick Smith
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In the inevitable post-mortem debate over who is to blame for the collapse of the bipartisan budget negotiations, one critical point of contention is the White House assertion that President Reagan went "more than halfway" in search of a compromise.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Both the Reagan camp and congressional Democrats consider the issue crucial to their ability to hold political support for the next round of political maneuvering that already is under way, and possibly for the election campaign in the fall.

The administration's case, supported by charts and figures, is that the president "went the extra mile" by offering to "split the difference" between the Democratic and administration targets on certain domestic and military spending cuts and by agreeing to an overall target for tax increases developed in 13 rounds of preliminary negotiations.

Unquestionably, Mr. Reagan did shift from his earlier position by agreeing to roll back planned increases in military spending by \$28 billion and accepting a target of \$122 billion in new taxes, both over the next three years. In the words of Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, these concessions "proved that the president was 'not in concrete, not inflexible'."

With only one modest quibble over the military spending figures, the Democrats concede

that this is essentially correct. But they contend that this part of the story leaves out the president's tough stance on the two key issues that had been at the heart of his disagreement with House Democrats all along.

These were the third-year portion of the 1981 tax cut package, due in July, 1983, and how to reduce the cost-of-living adjustments for Social Security and other programs.

The furthest Mr. Reagan would go on these issues was to acquiesce to a proposal by Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Senate Republican leader, for a three-month delay in the 1983 income tax cut in exchange for a three-month delay in the 1982 cost-of-living adjustments, or COLAs, for Social Security and other programs. But the Democrats considered that too small a shift to accept.

The thing that the effort broke down on was COLAs and taxes, asserted Rep. Richard Bolling of Missouri, chairman of the House Rules Committee and a top Democratic negotiator. "It ended on Baker's offer. That was the last thing, and it was just not in the ballpark."

Democrats' Viewpoint
In that sense, Rep. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, the speaker of the House and other Democrats, contended that the president had come far less than halfway.

Democratic negotiators had argued that it would be politically impossible to bring down deficits to acceptable levels unless the president agreed to let Congress vote on it as part of a new bud-



President Reagan points to a chart after a televised address on the budget.

get package. But Mr. Reagan adamantly refused.

"Obviously, we did part company on that third year of the tax cut," agreed James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff. "He absolutely would not agree to include that."

But Mr. Baker, disagreeing with the Democrats, contended that the bipartisan negotiating group had developed "a whole list" of tax increases that could produce \$122 billion in added tax revenues over three years. These included excise tax increases, energy taxes, methods for eliminating tax advantages, minimum taxes on corporations and individuals, and changes in the tax leasing provisions passed last year.

On the other major political issue, reducing inflation adjustments to Social Security and other benefits, the Democratic

negotiators said the president had backedtracked from earlier Republican proposals.

As the discussion unfolded Wednesday, the Democrats became fearful of being trapped into looking as though they alone backed smaller Social Security increases. Previously both sides had recognized this as a politically sensitive issue that had to be handled on a bipartisan basis.

Thus, the Democrats said they were stunned that the White House budget work sheet did not include an earlier Republican proposal, but only showed a Democratic proposal for a 5-percent ceiling on cost-of-living increases in 1984 and 1985. This represented a major concession from Democratic liberals, long opposed to any such ceilings.

Rep. Bolling asked about the omission of the Republican proposal. He and Rep. O'Neill said

Mr. Reagan responded by disavowing the earlier suggestion as nothing he had initiated or approved.

"He said he had nothing to do with COLAs," Rep. O'Neill recalled. He quoted the president as saying, "You fellows are going to offer the COLA to me."

In response to the president's stand on cost-of-living adjustments, Rep. O'Neill said, "They're not coming from us — I'll take them off the table."

At a White House briefing, Mr. Baker, the chief of staff, acknowledged that the president had not endorsed reduction of Social Security benefits and asserted that he had ruled out such an idea for the remaining budget maneuvering this year. But he said the Democrats had "misread" the president at the meeting Wednesday if they thought he had meant to rule it out right then.

Salvadoran President: 'Shrewd and Cunning'

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

SAN SALVADOR — His visitors were asking about El Salvador's president, and Alvaro Alfredo Magaña was talking basketball.

"I was never in the first five, but I was the first substitute," Mr. Magaña recalled of his college days. "The first substitute had to go in five minutes before the end and try to win."

"But there are some kinds of games," Mr. Magaña continued, breaking into a broad grin. "where you are happier that the coach doesn't send you in."

Reluctant Candidate
For more than an hour, Mr. Magaña — four days before he was chosen as provisional president of El Salvador — portrayed himself as a reluctant candidate who would work closely with the political leadership and the legislature.

Mr. Magaña sat in a pleasantly furnished parlor of his home, answering some questions and dodging others with good humor and hearty laughter. Those who know him well say he was being what he has always been — clever and careful. The combination, they said, has allowed him to survive the rigors of Salvadoran politics.

"Shrewd and cunning," was the assessment of a well-connected Salvadoran lawyer. "He is a fox." Presidents have come and gone and governments have fallen to coups, but for 17 years Mr. Magaña has advised them all in his capacity as president of the Banco Hipotecario, the nation's largest mortgage bank.

The 56-year-old lawyer and economist has a finely honed ability to go with the political flow without becoming attached to any political faction. This trait, as well as Mr. Magaña's close ties to the military, El Salvador's permanent government, made him a logical choice to break the three-week deadlock over the provisional presidency.

Mr. Magaña's supporters say that politically he is moderate to liberal; his detractors — those of the extreme right wing, at least — say he is dangerously to the left. "Leftist is a very vague denomination," Mr. Magaña said, adding later, "I have a coffee plantation. This is a thing for a Communist."

Mr. Magaña asserted that El Salvador needed "some kinds of reforms, social and economic." But these must come in "a sensible program," he said, "not a shock treatment."

He tends to look at things from an economic, rather than a political, point of view. A graduate in law of the University of El Salvador, Mr. Magaña received his master's degree in economics in 1955 from the University of Chicago, where he studied with Milton Friedman, among others.

Mr. Magaña acknowledged the closeness of his relationship with the armed forces, but said it was merely because his bank had issued bonds for them as it had for other organizations.

The centrist Christian Democrats and the U.S. government are hoping that Mr. Magaña will serve as a counterweight to the rightist coalition that has taken control of the Constituent Assembly. Mr. Magaña, however, said that was not his role.

"I don't think of myself as a balancing power," he said. "I prefer to believe that the political leaders and the people consider me somebody that is going to try to make things work."

Mr. Magaña takes a practical view of U.S. involvement in El Salvador. "Any provisional president needs to have close relations with the United States for the good of the country," he said. "They have been helping us."

Andrea Doria Survivor
Mr. Magaña was born Oct. 8, 1925, in Ahuachapán, in the westernmost province of El Salvador. His family moved to San Salvador when he was 10 years old.

After finishing his studies at the University of Chicago, Mr. Magaña did postgraduate work in public administration at the University of Rome. On his return — he was a survivor of the Andrea Doria disaster in July, 1956 — he worked for the Ministry of



Alvaro Alfredo Magaña

Finance and taught at the University of El Salvador.

Mr. Magaña moved to Washington in 1961 to work for the Organization of American States. An admirer of President John F. Kennedy, whose bust adorns a credenza in his bank office, Mr. Magaña was involved in financial planning for the Alliance for Progress aid program.

He returned to El Salvador in 1965 and was placed in the presidency of the semiprivate mortgage bank by President Julio Alberto Rivera. The country's provisional presidency, Mr. Magaña said, will be his first public post and his last: "I'll be worn out by the end of the year, for sure."

Hijackers in Honduras Free Last 11 Hostages

From Agency Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — After 10 captives escaped, four leftist hijackers of a Honduran airliner freed their 11 remaining hostages and then flew to Cuba without receiving either of their demands — \$100,000 and the release of 52 reputed political prisoners.

The four hijackers were taken into custody in Havana after flying there aboard another Honduran airline, supplied by the government in exchange for the release of the last hostages. They left Honduras on Saturday after a 72-hour standoff with authorities over demands that initially included a ransom of \$1 million.

The four, members of a leftist group called the Lorenzo Zelaya Popular Revolutionary Forces, seized the Honduran Air Service plane on Wednesday, shortly after it left on a flight from La Ceiba to Tegucigalpa, 115 miles (185 kilometers) to the south. Sixteen of the 40 persons aboard were Americans.

The hijackers initially demanded the release of 52 persons they said were political prisoners and \$1 million in ransom. On Wednesday, they released 16 hostages, and on Thursday, they reduced their ransom demands to \$250,000. They later dropped that figure to \$100,000 and released two more captives. A crew member escaped on Thursday night.

They threatened to kill one of the 21 remaining hostages, identified as Greg Barcom, a U.S. executive of the Standard Fruit Co. based in La Ceiba, if their last demands were not met.

Leader 'Went Crazy'
The escape of the 10 was led by Brian Ross, an NBC News correspondent. Mr. Ross said the leader of the hijackers "went crazy" when authorities refused to allow the government-owned Honduran Air Service to pay the \$100,000 ransom.

The gunmen then began planting dynamite with blasting caps under the seats of the 26 hostages. Mr. Ross dove from the emergency exit at the front of the plane, landed across the landing strip and smashed through a glass window of the airport terminal.

Six other Americans, the pilot, and two other crew members went through the doors with him before the hijackers could react, Mr. Ross said.

14 Die in S. Korea Crash

United Press International

SEOUL — A bus carrying tobacco workers on vacation crashed Saturday outside Kyongju, 170 miles (270 kilometers) southeast of Seoul, killing 14 persons and injuring 17, the police said.

unconstitutional because Mr. Hinckley had asked to see a lawyer before making any statements. He also ruled that the taking of the notes violated the Fourth Amendment.

But the judge said Saturday that the testimony of the doctors had made it clear that their conclusions would have been the same if they had not spoken to the agents or seen the notes.

Temblors Strike Balkans
The Associated Press
BELGRADE — No damage was reported Sunday when small earthquakes struck along the Yugoslav-Albanian border, a seismological institute here said.

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U.S. Driver Who Killed 6 Is Given Death Penalty

United Press International
RENO, Nevada — Priscilla Ford has been sentenced to death in the gas chamber for killing six persons by driving her car down a Reno sidewalk in November, 1980.

The judge was bound by law to impose the sentence ordered by a jury March 19. The jury had rejected a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity and found Mrs. Ford guilty of six counts of first-degree murder. It also found her guilty of 23 counts of attempted murder for injuring 23 people.

FBI Delayed Relaying Of Donovan Charges

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The FBI obtained certain incriminating allegations about Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan more than a year ago, before he was even named by the Senate — but did not inform anyone in the Senate about them until two weeks ago.

The most startling charge came from an informer who said Mr. Donovan had engaged in a bid-rigging operation on behalf of his New Jersey construction company with the help of inside information from Salvatore Briguglio, a New Jersey mobster who is now dead.

The informer, described as having always been "highly credible," made the report to an FBI agent in Newark, N.J., on Jan. 27, 1981. The details were immediately conveyed by telephone to Washington.

That was two days before the Senate Labor Committee endorsed Mr. Donovan's nomination on the grounds that he had emerged unscathed from what was described as an intensive FBI investigation of alleged ties to organized crime. On Feb. 3, 1981, Mr. Donovan's nomination was confirmed by the Senate.

"It looks like we botched this one up," one FBI official said. "The report was discovered only recently, in the files of the FBI's Newark field office, by Leon Silverman, the special prosecutor in the case, and his staff."

Mr. Silverman met with FBI Director William H. Webster, who, in his own words, "ordered the extraordinary step of searching all field offices" for any other information on Mr. Donovan that might have gone unnoticed and uninvestigated.

More Reports Found
That produced five more reports that the FBI says "do not appear to have been disseminated previously." The most notable of these came from an informer for the bureau's New York field office.

According to an FBI account, the informer told a New York agent on Jan. 11, 1981, that Mr. Donovan "had business contacts with a number of questionable individuals," including a New York labor racketeer and the reputed head of a New Jersey Mafia family.

Reagan Presides as World's Fair Opens in Hills of East Tennessee

New York Times Service

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. — The 1982 World's Fair has opened in the East Tennessee hills with a festival of flags, bands and balloons, prayers and pomp, dances, songs, speeches and the special country music for which the region is renowned.

President and Mrs. Reagan, scores of international diplomats and dignitaries, and local politicians and businessmen gathered Saturday along an artificial lake for the official opening of the fair, an international exposition with the theme, "Energy Turns the World." It will run for 184 days.

In a strongly partisan speech, Mr. Reagan extolled the virtues of energy conservation and private enterprise and lashed out at those who "call for bigger government" and oppose his budget proposals. His remarks were warmly received in this heavily Republican region.

Knoxville, an old industrial, mining and university city of 180,000 people, was considered an unlikely site for a world's fair. But it is strategically situated near the intersection of three interstate highways and is only 30 miles (48 kilometers) from the popular Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

As the fair opened, some of its critics' predictions were coming true: Prices for virtually everything have increased, with motel rooms that were \$16 a night before the fair jumping to \$84, including a fair ticket. However, even the critics concede that the fair is at least within reach of financial success, based on advance ticket sales.

The largest pavilion was the six-story, cantilevered U.S. display that cost more than \$21 million and is filled with energy-related displays and electronic equipment, all of which was donated by Sony, the Japanese electronics firm.

Owners End Effort to Sell Daily News

By Jonathan Friendly
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Tribune Co. of Chicago has said it will end its effort to sell the New York Daily News and will continue to operate the newspaper, which it had threatened to close.

The company gave no reason for the sudden about-face. It came after a more than four months of concern over the future of the News, a morning daily whose circulation of 1.5 million is the largest of any general-interest newspaper in the United States.

Stanton R. Cook, president of the parent company, told union leaders Friday that they would still be required to negotiate cost cuts to put the paper back in the black. He said, however, that if those talks, due to start this week, were successful, the Tribune Co. would invest "a substantial amount" in the paper.

The leaders of the paper's 11 unions said they were pleased by the decision, and noted that it was exactly what they had asked the Tribune Co. to do when the 63-year-old paper was put up for sale last December.

Until Wednesday, the Tribune Co. had been entertaining a purchase offer from Joe L. Albritton, a Texas financier, contingent on his ability to negotiate successfully with the unions. Seven unions had offered Mr. Albritton staff cuts totaling more than \$30 million. It was not clear whether they would offer the same concessions to the Tribune Co., which abruptly canceled Mr. Albritton's purchase option on Wednesday.

Competition With Post
The unions have insisted that negotiations on cuts include consideration of the problems of the New York Post, which has been competing fiercely with the News in the last five years. The Post is losing \$20 million a year, and the News reported losses of \$12 million last year and estimated that losses could exceed \$30 million this year.

Rupert Murdoch, publisher of the Post, has offered to buy the News on the same terms that the Tribune Co. granted to Mr. Albritton. Such a move would pose antitrust questions, however, and on Friday Mr. Cook rejected the offer as "an anti-competitive and predatory act."

Theodore W. Kheel, the labor mediator who is an adviser to the unions, said the Tribune Co.'s reversal was related to a finding that a shutdown now might cost \$100 million, instead of its original estimate of \$85 million, because of printers' and pressmen's job guarantees for which it originally concluded it would not be liable.

One official familiar with the Tribune Co.'s operation suggested that the company had changed its mind about selling after seeing what the unions had been offering Mr. Albritton and how he had planned to economize.

U.S. Driver Who Killed 6 Is Given Death Penalty
United Press International
RENO, Nevada — Priscilla Ford has been sentenced to death in the gas chamber for killing six persons by driving her car down a Reno sidewalk in November, 1980.

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RENO, Nevada — Priscilla Ford has been sentenced to death in the gas chamber for killing six persons by driving her car down a Reno sidewalk in November, 1980.

The judge was bound by law to impose the sentence ordered by a jury March 19. The jury had rejected a plea of not guilty by reason of insanity and found Mrs. Ford guilty of six counts of first-degree murder. It also found her guilty of 23 counts of attempted murder for injuring 23 people.

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New South Korean Home Minister Has Been at Chun's Side Before

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

SEOUL — With his appointment as home minister by President Chun Doo Hwan, a retired general who played a key role in Mr. Chun's rise to power two years ago has emerged as a major player in South Korean politics.

The new official, Roh Tae Woo, 49, is a soft-spoken man with courtly manners whose style is at variance with his reputation as one of the toughest members of Mr. Chun's circle of former army officers.

When Mr. Chun, who at the time was an obscure major general in army intelligence, took power in a coup in December, 1979, Gen. Roh was commander of a division ordered to capture Gen. Chun, but instead he joined forces with him.

The two men were classmates in the early 1950s at the South Korean Military Academy, where Mr. Roh received top grades and Mr. Chun was captain of the soccer team.

"Roh has the brains, and Chun has the brawn," said a foreign diplomat who has followed their careers. "Now with Chun in difficulty, he needs Roh out there, taking the pressure again."

Mr. Roh retired as a four-star general in army intelligence last year to enter politics as a Cabinet minister without portfolio, and he later held other Cabinet positions.

Mr. Roh's appointment as home minister Wednesday followed a rampage last week in which a young policeman armed with carbines and grenades killed more than 50 persons and wounded more than 30 in a remote rural district.

Many South Koreans say that the incident shows that the authorities do not have a firm grip on the forces of the law. The policeman ranged across the countryside killing people for six hours before committing suicide. His motivation remains unclear, apart from a

grievance over being reassigned from Seoul to the countryside.

Mr. Roh's task is to restore confidence in a national police force that has been criticized for gross malpractices, including the torture of criminal and political suspects to force confessions.

"When will the torture stop?" Chosun Ilbo, a leading Seoul paper, asked in a recent headline.

The demand for a halt to police beatings came after defendants at trials denied written statements they had made under interrogation, saying they were signed under torture.

The most notorious case, which has been barely mentioned in the state-controlled press, involved Lee Tae Bok, the owner of a small printing house who was accused of offenses under the National Security Law and given a life sentence in January.

Mr. Lee's offense was organizing meetings of Christian students and workers to debate labor issues. They held discussions and Mr. Lee printed booklets.

Mr. Lee and 23 other defendants testified during their trials that they had been tortured with water, electricity and a board containing spikes, and had been beaten while fastened naked to a mortuary plank.

According to a report signed by Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan, all 12 Roman Catholic bishops in South Korea and leaders of six Protestant groups.

Government officials denied the substance of the charges. An information officer, however, did admit that there were instances of police torture. Mr. Roh is under pressure to address the allegations on the Lee case, which is at the appeals stage.

"Tell the truth!" relatives of the defendants shouted at newspaper reporters in court. "Tell the world what's going on here!" They had been angered by the failure of newspapers to report the case.

The congress, which opened Tuesday in Vientiane, expanded the 21-member Central Committee to 49 and increased the secretariat from six to nine, but the seven-member Politburo was unchanged, the sources said.

Many of the new committee members represent ethnic minorities, some of which strongly resist the government, they said.

The congress approved a five-year plan for 1981-85 to develop agriculture and forestry as a base for gradual industrial development.

Laos Communists Increase Size of Party Committee

BANGKOK — The first Laotian Communist Party congress in 10 years ended with the country's leadership unchanged, but diplomatic sources in Bangkok said that the party's Central Committee had been more than doubled in size.

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President Leonid I. Brezhnev waving to a May Day crowd in Red Square. Aides are behind him.

Despite Frailty, Brezhnev Attends Full 90-Minute May Day Spectacle

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Despite obvious frailty, Leonid I. Brezhnev led the Communist Party leadership at the ritualized celebration of May Day, remaining atop the Lenin Mausoleum for the full 90-minute spectacle across Red Square.

On April 22, the 75-year-old Soviet leader ended a four-week absence from public view by attending a Kremlin rally marking the anniversary of Lenin's birth.

That appearance followed unofficial reports that he had been in a hospital, with cardiac problems. His demeanor on Saturday confirmed earlier impressions of a man for whom public occasions are an increasing strain.

Mr. Brezhnev, wearing a winter overcoat and a homburg in mild but overcast weather, walked slowly but unaided from a gate in the Kremlin wall to the mausoleum.

An aide took his elbow to assist him up two flights of stairs to the parapet, and twice during the parade he sat back on what appeared to be a high stool while his fellow leaders remained standing.

Accompanying him were nine other members of the ruling Politburo, including the 76-year-old doyen of the top party body, Andrei P. Kirilenko, who was making his first public appearance in two months. Considered at one time a leading candidate to succeed Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Kirilenko had been reported by unofficial sources to be seriously ill with a form of sclerosis, but he too managed to remain throughout the ceremony.

Analysts looking for clues to the Kremlin pecking order — and in view of Mr. Brezhnev's health, for signs as to his likely successor — found little to go on. Mr. Brezhnev was flanked by Premier Nikolai A. Tikhonov on his right, and on his

left by Viktor V. Grishin, head of the Moscow party committee. But the positioning seemed to owe more to their functions — as Moscow party boss, Mr. Grishin was the nominal host for the occasion — than to their political precedence.

Next in the lineup, equally positioned to either side of Mr. Brezhnev, were Mr. Kirilenko and Konstantin U. Chernenko, 70, a Brezhnev loyalist who has emerged in the last three years as a major Politburo figure and a contender for the top party post. But the significance was further cast in doubt by the placing of Yuri V. Andropov, the 67-year-old head of the KGB state security police, whose positioning relative to Mr. Brezhnev would have put him ninth in the hierarchy, below Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who is not generally considered to be a contender for power.

Mr. Andropov's stature appeared to have been boosted by the April 22 Lenin anniversary rally, at which the KGB chief made the keynote speech. Although the task has rotated among Politburo members in the past, the fact that Mr. Andropov was designated this year, and that he made what an-

alyzed considered to be a tough ideological address, was taken as a sign that he is bidding for, and may have already secured, the post of top party ideologist, vacant since Mikhail A. Suslov died in January.

A clearer indication on such matters could come from a high-level party meeting on organizational matters, which some reports have forecast for later this month. If he takes control of the ideological apparatus, with which the KGB role has kept him in close touch, Mr. Andropov would simultaneously gain a major institutional base from which to challenge for the leadership and distance himself from the KGB, whose reputation could be a liability for a competitor in the leadership struggle.

If any reminder were needed of the enhanced influence that they have enjoyed under Mr. Brezhnev, the armed forces presented their customary phalanx atop the mausoleum Saturday. Altogether, 10 of the 27 men on the parade were in uniform.

The U.S. ambassador, Arthur A. Hartman, and most other Western envoys stayed away from the ceremony, as they have done regularly since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979.

Brezhnev Vows Openness to 'Radical' Nuclear Arms Pacts

By Fox Butterfield
New York Times Service

BOSTON — Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, responding to an appeal by an international group of physicians, has said that the Soviet Union is prepared to negotiate "radical agreements" on nuclear arms control, it has been disclosed here.

The group, the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, has also urged President Reagan to make a similar statement, but so far he has not done so.

Mr. Brezhnev's letter was made public at a news conference Saturday by Dr. Bernard Lown, the president of the physicians' group and a cardiologist at the Harvard School of Public Health.

In his three-page letter, Mr. Brezhnev basically reiterated Soviet statements on establishing a nuclear-free zone in Europe and "eliminating in Europe nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical." Last November, Mr. Reagan countered these proposals by suggesting a "zero option" plan under which the United States would forgo placing its new Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles on European soil if Moscow would scrap its arsenal of SS-20 missiles aimed at Western Europe.

In his letter, Mr. Brezhnev wrote, "The Soviet Union is prepared to reach in this direction most radical agreements with other countries."

Mr. Brezhnev's letter also indicated an awareness of how Mr. Reagan's references to a limited nuclear war and the possibility of fighting and winning a nuclear war have aroused deep public concern in the United States.

"Talk of the possibility of making it a limited war is nothing but camouflage of far-reaching plans to launch a general nuclear war," the Soviet leader said.

Fatal for Any Country

"The use of nuclear weapons on no matter what scale would be a crime against... humanity. With this in mind, I share your conclusion to the effect that nuclear war would be fatal for any country or any people subjected to the use of this weapon."

The physicians' group concluded at a conference in England last month, "There could be no effective medical response in the event of a nuclear war involving Europe." After a five-day meeting involving more than 150 doctors from 31 countries, the organization also concluded that "there can be no effective civil defense against nuclear war."

The group, which included several leading Soviet doctors, then wrote letters both to Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Reagan, appealing for "an end to the growth of nuclear armaments and the current drift towards confrontation and nuclear catastrophe."

Mr. Brezhnev's personal physician, Dr. Yevgeni I. Chazov, was a co-chairman of the conference, although he did not attend because of a broken leg.

U.S. Said to Block UN Aid to Hanoi

The Associated Press

ROME — For the third time in 18 months, the United States and six other countries have blocked development food aid to Vietnam at the executive council meeting of the United Nations World Food Program, officials have reported.

The Vietnamese delegate, Nguyen Ann Vu, accused the United States last week of using technical "pretexts to hide its political hostility" toward Vietnam to prevent the UN program from extending food assistance to his country.

Roger Sorenson, the U.S. delegate, said Vietnam was not eligible to receive a World Food Program package because it had failed to show "a strong commitment to its own development." Sources at the 30-nation conference, which ended here Thursday, said Friday that the United States and other countries were unhappy about Vietnam's "excessive" military spending.

U.S. Is Studying New Concept for Use in Weapons Talks

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will meet again on Monday. In the meantime, Mr. Reagan has directed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to develop new plans quickly for deploying the MX missile to re-establish congressional support for the program.

The administration's main concern, according to the officials, is to go on record quickly with a simple and comprehensible plan to show that the Reagan team is for peace, thus taking some of the steam out of the nuclear freeze movements in Europe and the United States.

In the view of senior administration officials, these movements are undercutting support for new U.S. nuclear arms, and these arms are needed both to obtain concessions from Moscow in negotiations and to provide additional security should the negotiations fail.

Administration analysts were told not even to consider the acceptability of any new plan to Moscow, but just to lay out what was best for the United States and let Moscow make a counteroffer.

The officials said that almost all of the participants at last week's White House meeting referred to the president's speech of last November on limiting intermediate

Former Defense Chiefs Contradict Reagan on Soviet Nuclear Edge

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Two former secretaries of defense have told a Senate committee that they do not accept President Reagan's assertion that the Soviet Union has nuclear superiority. They strongly urged Mr. Reagan to make greater haste in reaching a resumption of nuclear arms control negotiations.

The former officials, James R. Schlesinger and Harold Brown, also suggested on Friday that U.S. nuclear deterrence might be weakened by statements that the Soviet Union had superiority.

Mr. Schlesinger, who headed the Pentagon under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford from 1973 to 1975, and Mr. Brown, who was defense secretary under President Jimmy Carter from 1977 to 1981, made their remarks in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

'Landmark' Hearings

On Thursday, the committee began what its chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois, described as "landmark" hearings on the rising debate over nuclear weapons.

On some points, the testimony of the former officials contrasted sharply with that of Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. On Thursday, he insisted that President Reagan was correct in saying that the Soviet Union had a "definite margin of superiority."

But Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Brown broadly supported some important aspects of the Reagan administration's defense policy. Both endorsed an increase in conventional strength and the production of the MX missile. And both declined to endorse the proposal for a freeze in the deployment of nuclear weapons that had prompted Mr. Reagan's remark about Soviet superiority.

Mr. Schlesinger acknowledged that the Soviet Union had "gradually acquired a hard-target kill capability against American forces which now in all probability substantially exceeds" that of the United States.

But he added that the United States "should not brood about overstate" this deficiency and that "above all we should not suggest that the deficiency in this single dimension implies inferiority because the word 'inferiority' may suggest to others that our deterrent is, indeed, inadequate." Mr. Brown expressed similar views.

Nuclear Strategies

In the argot of nuclear strategists, a hard target is one, such as a missile silo or military command post, that has been strengthened to withstand some levels of nuclear blast, heat and radiation. No target can withstand a nearby explosion by a powerful warhead.

The Soviet Union has developed land-based intercontinental missiles with very powerful multiple re-entry vehicles. In recent years the missiles have reportedly become accurate enough in theory to destroy most of the 1,052 operational U.S. ICBM silos.

But Mr. Brown said the Russians "do not have anything like strategic superiority in a usable sense."

The two officials said they believed the United States had substantial superiority in submarines carrying nuclear missiles, strategic bombers and Cruise missiles under development.

"The United States has and will continue to have, in my judgment, sufficient surviving and deliverable weapons to destroy the urban-industrial base of the Soviet Union, even after a Soviet nuclear strike," Mr. Schlesinger said.

Mr. Schlesinger, who headed the Atomic Energy Commission and the Central Intelligence Agency under President Nixon and was President Carter's first secretary of energy, said "such a capability is frequently considered the ultimate deterrent."

"If the present discussions of superiority and inferiority are taken to suggest that the Soviet Union can deny the United States that capability, then the suggestion that the Soviet Union has superiority is invalid," he said.

Reagan's references to a limited nuclear war and the possibility of fighting and winning a nuclear war have aroused deep public concern in the United States.

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The administration's main concern, according to the officials, is to go on record quickly with a simple and comprehensible plan to show that the Reagan team is for peace, thus taking some of the steam out of the nuclear freeze movements in Europe and the United States.

In the view of senior administration officials, these movements are undercutting support for new U.S. nuclear arms, and these arms are needed both to obtain concessions from Moscow in negotiations and to provide additional security should the negotiations fail.

Administration analysts were told not even to consider the acceptability of any new plan to Moscow, but just to lay out what was best for the United States and let Moscow make a counteroffer.

The officials said that almost all of the participants at last week's White House meeting referred to the president's speech of last November on limiting intermediate

nuclear forces in Europe as a model. By proposing the so-called "zero option" — elimination of Soviet intermediate-range missiles already deployed in return for a U.S. decision to forgo future deployments — officials felt that Mr. Reagan had regained the political initiative from Moscow in European public opinion.

To have a similar impact now, State Department officials are saying, the new U.S. approach must be plausible to public opinion and Western arms control experts, even if not acceptable to Moscow.

"They've got to think we're serious, and the Pentagon proposal is not serious," one State Department analyst maintained.

Participants say the current exchanges are particularly intense. Each camp is accusing the other of having a secret agenda. State Department officials say that the real aim of Eugene V. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for policy, is to make unacceptable offers that Moscow will refuse, proving that arms control will not work.

Defense Department officials say that Richard R. Burt, director of the State Department's Bureau

of Politico-Military Affairs, is trying to bend to West European preference for détente and secretly reconstruct the old approach to strategic arms control.

Meanwhile, with what officials said was almost complete lack of high-level attention to arms control for a year and a half, experts in the administration have yet to do significant staff work on issues such as the control of technology and modernization of forces, what if anything to do about mobile land-based missiles, verification problems and, above all, what to do about the thousands of Cruise missiles that both sides are expected to deploy. As matters stand, officials said, the new U.S. proposal is not likely to address Cruise missiles. This was a major problem in past negotiations and is expected to be at least as difficult this time.

In the presidential campaign, Mr. Reagan charged that Mr. Carter's 1979 arms agreement with Moscow condemned the United States to permanent inferiority. He said he would do nothing inconsistent with the 1979 treaty as long as Moscow did the same.

That treaty provided for an equal Soviet and American ceiling of 2,250 strategic nuclear delivery vehicles — intercontinental ballistic missiles, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and long-range bombers.

The Reagan team quickly decided that this treaty was inadequate largely because it did little to contain the increasing theoretical ability of the Soviet Union to use only a few hundred of its large land-based missiles with multiple warheads to destroy almost all American land-based missiles.

But the attention of the few experts in the bureaucracy was taken away from these issues and focused on European demands for prompt Soviet-American talks on limiting intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe. Only after these talks began last December did the experts turn back to strategic arms.

So far, none of the agency proposals addresses the issue of Cruise missiles. Under the 1979 treaty, there were limits on the average number of air-launched Cruise missiles that could be carried by long-range bombers. All agencies have now discarded this limitation. Ground-launched Cruise missiles are being discussed by Moscow and Washington in Geneva at the talks on intermediate-range nuclear forces in Europe.

Of greatest potential significance in the negotiations, no agency has proposed doing anything

about sea-launched Cruise missiles. U.S. plans call for deploying about 4,000 of them. Soviet officials have not called special attention to these in recent months, but the growth of nuclear armaments and the current drift towards confrontation and nuclear catastrophe.

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India Moves Against Sikhs After Rioting

United Press International

NEW DELHI — At least one person has been killed in several days of rioting between Hindus and Sikhs in the northern state of Punjab after the discovery of several heads of cows outside two Hindu temples in Amritsar. The riots led the government to outlaw two extremist Sikh organizations. One person was killed and several others injured when police opened fire earlier this week to quell riots in Amritsar.

On Saturday, after several days of rioting, the government announced that the Dal Khalsa and the National Council of Khalistan "have been banned with immediate effect." The Dal Khalsa (Sikh Party) council and the Khalistan (Land of the Sikhs) have been organizing rallies for the past several months for a Sikh homeland. The Sikhs constitute a majority in Punjab.

A Punjab government official said workers of the Dal Khalsa placed the heads in front of the Hindu temples "to create tension between the two communities so as to discredit the government." Both the Hindus and Sikhs revere cows and forbid their slaughter.

The ban followed reports of spreading riots between the two religious communities. The disorders broke out at Amritsar, the Sikh holy city close to the Pakistani border, when the severed heads were discovered last Tuesday.

The next day, riots spread to Patiala, about 120 miles (195 kilometers) southeast of Amritsar, where Hindu and Sikh mobs fought battles, desecrating each other's shrines, officials said. Rioting broke the two communities spread to Nabha, near Patiala, on Saturday.

The order imposes a kind of internal banishment on Father Spongalsio Mkhatsiwa, the black secretary-general of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference. It restricts him to the parish of his church in the black township of Soshanguve near Pretoria and forbids him to receive visitors at his home, the conference secretary said.

The order was served Friday on



The remains of Ananda Marg monks lie in a Calcutta street.

17 Members of a Spiritual Group Are Killed by Crowds in Calcutta

The Associated Press

CALCUTTA — At least 17 members of the Ananda Marg spiritual-political group were killed by crowds of people who had accused them of stealing children, police said.

Several other members of Ananda Marg, a spiritual-political sect whose name means "path of bliss," were hospitalized with serious injuries after Friday's incidents, authorities said.

Some arrests were made, but further details were not available from police.

Ananda Marg said 18 of its members were killed, and it accused the Communist Party of India-Marxist, which heads a left-

ist coalition government in West Bengal, of being behind the killings. Calcutta is the capital of West Bengal.

"It was with a planned rumor of child lifting that the party goons mobilized the brutal attack in broad daylight while the police were inactive spectators of the murder and lynching spree," a sect statement said.

Ananda Marg is strongly anti-Communist. Several sect leaders reportedly have been imprisoned by the state government, and they have accused West Bengal leaders of harassment.

Hostility toward the Ananda Marg group reportedly had been festering since the arrest of two women members of the sect on Wednesday, also on suspicion of stealing children.

The women said that the children had been entrusted to their care by the children's parents to be raised by the sect. They also said they had been beaten by local residents before police arrived.

The following day, the arrests were prominently reported in Calcutta newspapers as a case of "child lifting," and tempers in the city rose, particularly in the Kasba slum on the southern fringe where the incident had occurred.

Several members of Ananda Marg were seen driving through the Kasba area early on Friday. It was not immediately clear if they also had children with them.

Local residents stopped the taxis in which the members were riding, dragged them outside and began beating and stabbing them, according to local news reports.

A number of the Ananda Marg members were doosed with gas-

line and set on fire. Some who broke free of the mob were chased and stoned and stabbed to death, the reports said.

Police reinforcements were rushed to the scene and beat back the mob, allowing firemen to douse the burning bodies and medical personnel to rush the victims to hospitals, the United News of India press agency said.

Five Ananda Marg members died of their burns at the scene, and eight others were stoned or stabbed to death. Another four died later in hospitals.

Ananda Marg was founded in 1954 by P.R. Sarkar, a former railway clerk. Its doctrine is a mixture of Hindu and Tantric Yoga belief, mystic rites and a political ideology that advocates a new world order that is neither capitalist nor Communist.

The group has branches in several countries. It has been accused by police of involvement in international terrorism.

British Take Liability For Sinking Irish Boat

United Press International

DUBLIN — The British ambassador to Ireland disclosed that a British submarine was responsible for a mishap involving an Irish fishing vessel that was pulled out to sea and sunk two weeks ago.

The five-man crew was rescued unharmed by another trawler, but the boat was destroyed. Sir Leonard Figg told the Irish government Saturday that a submarine of the British fleet had become ensnared in the boat's nets and said Britain would pay the damages.

Israelis Cancel Plans to Seek Ban On Giving Up Settlements in Talks

By William Claiborne

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Cabinet dropped plans Sunday to propose a resolution in parliament that would prohibit the dismantling of Jewish civilian settlements in future peace negotiations.

Faced with the possibility that it could put together a bare majority at best for such a measure, the Cabinet decided that if it could not demonstrate a broad national consensus in support of the resolution, there would be no point in bringing it before parliament Monday as planned.

Instead, the Cabinet said in a communiqué that the prime minister will emphasize Israel's refusal to give up settlements in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip when he makes a policy speech Monday to mark the opening of the parliament's summer session.

The plan to gain a parliamentary stamp of approval for the government's refusal to again dismantle settlements, as it did when it completed the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai peninsula last week, began to unravel when the leader of the opposition Labor Party, Shimon Peres, refused to support the measure.

Mr. Begin's Likud coalition has only a one-vote majority in the Knesset, or parliament.

Mr. Peres had told Mr. Begin that while the Labor Party is also against dismantling settlements anywhere, the resolution would tie Labor's hands in any future consideration of the matter. Mr. Peres also said he opposed placement of settlements in densely populated Arab areas of the West Bank, where most of the Likud government's development has been concentrated.

Meanwhile, nearly all of the Arab mayors of the West Bank Sunday issued an ultimatum warning Mr. Sharon that if he continued his crackdown on Palestinian nationalism, municipal services in all West Bank towns would be suspended.

In a letter to Mr. Sharon, 26 of the West Bank's 28 mayors called on the Israeli government to reverse the summary dismissal of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah, Al-Birah and Anabta and to cancel the imposition of a civil administration in the military government of the occupied territory.

Mayor Wahid Hamdallah of Anabta, about 40 miles north of Jerusalem, was removed from office Friday on the order of the army commander of the central district, Maj. Gen. Uri Orr.

Mr. Hamdallah, who was elected in 1976, was convicted by a military tribunal April 25 of violating a military order restricting him to his hometown and of possessing literature of the radical Democratic

Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The mayors' threat was mostly symbolic, since municipal services have continued in most of the towns in which the mayors were dismissed despite municipal workers' refusal to cooperate with the Israelis.

In a news conference Sunday, the former mayor of Nablus, Bassam Shaka, accused Mr. Sharon of conducting a "vendetta" against West Bank towns with nationalist mayors and with attempting to undermine "the unity of our people inside and outside the occupied homeland and isolating the Palestinians from their national commitment."

In the village of Arub, a 12-year-old Arab girl was critically wounded when an Israeli motorist opened fire on rock-throwing demonstrations. The police said they were looking for the motorist, who fled after the shooting.

The girl was hospitalized in serious condition.

Israeli Minister Resigns

TEL AVIV (NYT) — Aharon Abuhatzzeira, the Israeli minister of labor, welfare and immigration, who received a suspended prison sentence for larceny and breach of trust April 23, resigned from the Cabinet Friday.

Mr. Abuhatzzeira submitted his resignation after the central committee of his party, Tami, authorized it Thursday night. At his suggestion, the committee picked Aharon Uzan, now the deputy minister of immigrants, to replace him.

Mr. Uzan said he would vacate the seat if Mr. Abuhatzzeira won his appeal to the supreme court of his conviction on charges that he dipped into a charity fund to pay private expenses.

Iran Launches Drive To Retake Khuzistan

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Iran launched a major drive during the weekend to recapture its southwestern oil province of Khuzistan, and Iranian officials said their troops had overrun Iraqi defense lines and had placed the occupied port city of Khorramshahr under siege.

But the Iraqi command said its forces crushed the two-pronged Iranian offensive and "encircled the attackers in a die-or-surrender trap" after a day of infantry and tank combat in Khuzistan's marshlands. The Iraqis said the stage was set for a counteroffensive.

Each side said that thousands of enemy troops were killed or wounded in the fighting.

In March, Iran wrested 770 square miles (2,000 square kilometers) of Khuzistan from Iraqi control. At the end of the first day of the new offensive, the Iranian command claimed that an additional 310 square miles had been recaptured.

The latest communiqué from Iran's joint chiefs of staff said Iranian forces crossed the Karun River on Friday on pontoon bridges and established full control over the 70-mile (112-kilometer) highway between Ahwaz, Khuzistan's provincial capital, and Khorramshahr, on the northern tip of the Shatt-al-Arab waterway.

Iraq wants full control over the 120-mile waterway, its only sea outlet. A 1975 treaty between the two nations split sovereignty over the estuary at midstream.

The Iranian communiqué, broadcast by Tehran radio, said, "The soldiers of Islam have

reached the outskirts of Khuzistan and have laid siege to the city from all directions."

Iran began referring to Khorramshahr as Khuzistan after Iraqi troops overran the port city in November, 1980, two months after the war broke out. Khuzistan means the city of blood.

Iran claimed that six Iraqi jets were shot down in dogfights over Khuzistan and that more than 2,000 enemy troops were killed or wounded in the recent fighting.

The Iraqis denied losing any jets. They claimed that one Iranian fighter and five helicopters were downed Friday, and that 5,672 enemy soldiers were killed and hundreds captured.

The claims could not be independently verified. The two nations ban correspondents from regular battlefield reporting.

Military analysts in the Middle East say the recapture of Khorramshahr would sever the supply lines of the Iraqi Army in Khuzistan and put Iran in a position to win the war in the southern theater.

Iraq conquered large expanses of territory in western and southwestern Iran in the early stages of the war. But the Iranians turned the tide in September, breaking a nine-month Iraqi siege of the oil refining city of Abadan on the eastern coast of the Shatt-al-Arab.

The Iraqi war effort has been boosted by contributions of about \$30 billion from a group of conservative Arab nations led by Saudi Arabia.

Italian Party Plans Strategy At Congress

The Associated Press

ROME — The Christian Democrats, Italy's dominant party, began planning strategy Sunday in an attempt to regain the premiership they lost 11 months ago after uninterrupted control since 1945.

The party opened its first congress in two years hoping also to find formulas to improve relations with key partners in the ruling five-party coalition.

But observers believe the Christian Democrats may spend most of their time deciding on a party secretary.

The current secretary is Flaminio Piccoli, 66, who opposes Communist participation in government. He has come under fire from center-left groups in the party that call for better relations with the Socialist Party, a partner in the coalition.

A key man in the process of building new strategy is former Premier Giulio Andreotti, who in 1978 became the first Christian Democrat to accept Communist support, even if indirect, as the price for survival of his government. Mr. Andreotti has not announced his interest in seeking the leadership, but his support could favor the still unofficial candidacy of Ciriaco De Mita, identified with center-left sectors of the party.

The Christian Democrats lost the premiership last June after a scandal over a secret Masonic lodge forced the resignation of Premier Arnaldo Forlani's government.

The loss of the premiership meant the party failed to hold the two top offices in Italy for the first time since the end of World War II. The president, Sandro Pertini, is a Socialist.

The Christian Democrat congress should also give an indication on how long the fragile coalition with the Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, headed by Giovanni Spadolini of the Republicans, can survive.

Two weeks ago a harsh dispute between Christian Democrats and Socialists, who hold the balance of power, brought the government to the verge of collapse.

Civil Guard in Spain Is Killed by Gunman

The Associated Press

BILBAO, Spain — A paramilitary civil guard on duty at the entrance of the police headquarters at the nearby town of Ondarra was killed Sunday by a gunman who then escaped in a waiting car, the police said.

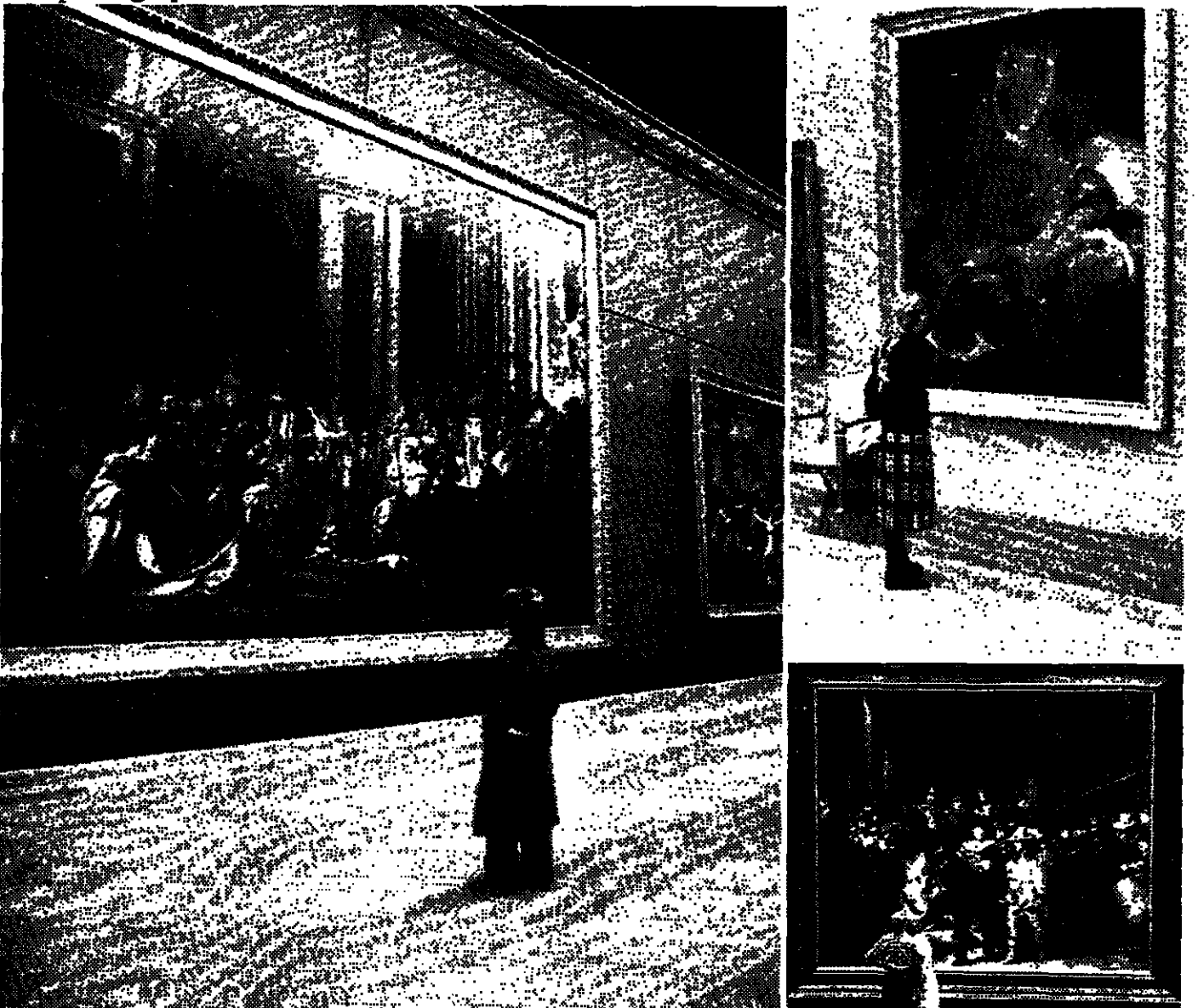
The guard was the 13th victim of political violence this year. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack, but the police said they believed that it was the work of the Basque separatist organization ETA.

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Nigeria Seen Getting Up to \$1 Billion of Aid

BAHRAIN — Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are likely to give Nigeria emergency financial aid of as much as \$1 billion to help it avoid a cut in its oil price, the Middle East Economic Survey reported Sunday.

Nigeria's oil minister, Mallam Dikko, who arrived in the kingdom Thursday on a fund-raising mission, gave King Khalid of Saudi Arabia a letter from the Nigerian president, Shugu Shagari.

The official Saudi press agency said Mr. Dikko's meeting with the king in Dammam Sunday was also attended by the Saudi oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, and finance minister, Mohammed Abul-Khalil.

"All in all, there is every reason to suppose that Nigeria will receive adequate financial support from the Gulf to hold the OPEC price line," the Nicosia-based survey said. It added that about \$1 billion might be needed for the April-June quarter.

"Nigeria has been under pressure from oil companies to cut its price from \$35.50 a barrel to a level in line with similar North Sea crude, which costs \$31. Nigerian production has slumped as oil companies have refused to pay the

higher price, straining the company's finances.

The survey estimated Nigerian production in the latter part of April at about 900,000 barrels a day, below the country's OPEC-assigned quota of 1.3 million. But because the market for crude similar to those produced by Nigeria has firmed recently, the survey said, the country's output might exceed one million barrels a day in May.

Saudi Arabia and other OPEC members fear that a price cut by Nigeria could trigger a general drop in oil prices.



Shugu Shagari

Drug Firms Crowd Market With New Anti-Arthritics

(Continued from Page 7)

of being the first once-a-day medications, but parlaying this convenience into market share is no small task.

"Really, nothing works great, so there's a high level of switching from one drug to another," Mr. MacCallum of Paine Webber said

in explaining why Pfizer's renowned marketing organization could give Feldene an early edge.

The market is thought to be more than \$700 million this year and growing nearly 20 percent annually. Some of the growth is attributed to the rising number of old people. Another factor is the switch of aspirin users to prescription drugs, which cost more but can deliver the needed dosages in fewer pills and are easier on the stomach.

Although analysts believe that aspirin will be the real loser — though with little visible impact on its vast market — the new anti-arthritis will be competing most with Upjohn's Motrin, Syntex's Naprosyn and Merck's Cimoril. Upjohn and Syntex have the most at stake.

Motrin is the prescription market leader, with perhaps 30 percent of total sales last year. Although sales are still growing, Motrin is seen as "archaic" by Mr. MacCallum and vulnerable by many others because it is one of the oldest of the anti-arthritics and must be taken four to six times a day. To add to Upjohn's problems, Boots, the British company that first formulated the compound, has introduced a low-priced version of Motrin under the trade name of Rufen through its U.S. subsidiary.

Motrin has accounted for a third or more of Upjohn's profits in recent quarters, according to Frederic Greenberg, an analyst at Goldman Sachs.

On the bright side, Motrin has been cleared for use as a general painkiller. And, an Upjohn spokesman said, experience in Canada with the introduction of Feldene indicated that its impact was to expand the total market and take some sales from Naprosyn and Cimoril, twice-a-day drugs that had already taken from Motrin those users who wanted to take fewer pills.

Headaches on Latin American Credits Persist for Bankers

(Continued from Page 7)

which to try to do a deal," said a senior loan officer at another U.S. bank. "I'd expect banks to try to stall for as long as possible" on making a commitment. Another banker agreed: "With so many problems elsewhere, it's just not the time to do a deal."

U.S. bankers are becoming even more reticent than they were as a result of Washington's support for Britain, which includes branding Argentina the "aggressor." The United States has halted shipments of military equipment to Argentina and has suspended Export-Import Bank and Agriculture Department approval of any new loans or loan guarantees to Argentina for the purchase of U.S. products.

While Washington has not stopped normal commercial exports or financial transactions, U.S. bankers make clear that they are very worried about an Argentine default.

"It's the moment of truth," one banker groaned during the week-end. "Either Argentina gives up or it does something very stupid."

Some of the smaller European banks active in the syndicated loan market indicate that they have no desire to increase their commitments at present. "We are preoccu-

pied with the risks, which are increasing sharply," the head of one such bank said.

"As long as the problems came along one at a time — Turkey, Zaire, North Korea, even Poland — banks felt quite comfortable about facing them. But increasingly the danger of a generalized crisis seems to be looming. We are adopting a defensive strategy," he said.

But the major banks profess to see no worry, at least about the availability of cash. "The Japanese are sustaining the level of business," the top officer of one U.S. bank said. "Like everyone else they are shut off on Latin America and that leaves lots of firepower looking for business elsewhere."

Whether this explains the very successful syndication of a loan for Greece is not clear. But the loan did better than managers had dared hoped and has been increased a token \$10 million to \$550 million. Some \$82 million was reportedly raised in general syndication, allowing managers to reduce their take to \$20 million from the expected \$30 million and co-managers to reduce theirs to \$10 million from \$15 million.

Bankers say Greece was wise in

acceding to demands that it not squeeze for the tightest possible terms. They compare the loan to those of Portugal and Spain, which are both very tightly priced and moving very slowly.

The Portuguese electricity utility EDP is expected to return to the market for another \$100 million as soon as the government's \$300-million, eight-year loan is completed. EDP is expected to pay a margin of ½ point over Libor for the first six years and ½ point for the final two years.

Return of the French

Austria has finally mandated its \$400-million loan to a group of Austrian banks. The eight-year transaction will have no wrinkles such as a floating rate note as suggested here a week ago. But the maturity is two years less than Austria got a year ago. The margin will remain at ½ point over Libor but the fees reportedly will be sweeter than the ¼ percent paid last time. The exact size is to be negotiated at a managers' meeting this week.

France is expected to return to the market shortly. Credit National is rumored to be seeking up to \$600 million. "It will not be an or-

thodox Libor deal," one banker said. Sri Lanka is tapping the market for \$100 million, offering ½ point over Libor for the first two years and ½ point for the final six, about ½ point less than it paid last year.

Managers of the planned \$1-billion credit to help finance India's Arissa steel plant have proposed a 10-year loan with interest set at ½ point over Libor for the first seven years and ½ point thereafter.

From Sweden, L.M. Ericsson is expected to tap the market for \$30 million.

In Italy, Finsider is seeking \$30

million for five years, offering a margin of ½ point over Libor for the first two years and ½ point for the final three. IMI is to be next to tap the market, reportedly for \$150 million.

Gulf Oil announced that it has reduced its acquisition credit line to \$1 billion from \$5 billion, decreasing the commitment fees on that so-far-unused credit by some 80 percent from the previous \$10 million net of tax. Gulf said the move "does not alter our desire to make a major acquisition if the right opportunity comes along." The company has another \$1-billion line of credit available for working capital requirements.

Focus of Currency Market

(Continued from Page 7)

million of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 14 percent. Priced at a steep discount of 92½ the notes were sold to yield 15.85 percent.

IC Industries also sold a separate issue of \$25 million, at \$25 each, which over the next 2½ years can be used to purchase zero-coupon bonds of May 15, 1994, at a yield on remaining life of 14½ percent. Alternatively, over the next four years, the warrants can be used to purchase IC's common stock at \$50 a share.

In the floating-rate sector, Indonesia is offering \$200 million of 10-year notes, which can be redeemed after seven years if investors desire. Interest will be set at 4½ point over the six-month interbank rate and is guaranteed to be at least 3½ percent.

Bank of Baroda, the second largest bank in India, is offering \$30 million of seven-year notes with interest set at 4½-quarter point over the six-month interbank rate and guaranteed to be at least 7 percent. Investors can redeem the notes after four years. A purchase fund to operate if the secondary market price falls below par will buy back up to \$3 million in the first year and \$1.5 million in the second year.

Bancomer, Mexico's largest privately owned bank, sold \$50 million of eight-year notes with interest set at 4½ point over the six-month interbank rate and guaran-

teed to not fall below 5½ percent. A sinking fund starting in 1986 will produce an average life of six years.

The first U.S. convertible since January is being offered by American Medical International. The small \$25-million, 15-year issue is being offered at par bearing a semi-annual coupon of 9½ percent. The bonds are convertible into AMI's shares at an anticipated premium of 15 percent over the price prevailing when final terms are set May 5.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the 100 million DM issue for Philip Morris is well subscribed. The eight-year bonds, indicated with a coupon of 8½ percent, will be priced Monday but were quoted in Frankfurt at a quarter-point premium. The paper is expected to be priced over par.

The World Bank offered 200 million DM of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 8½ percent.

This week will be especially busy, with a new issue launched every day except Tuesday. First will be a 100-million-DM issue for Iceland, which is expected to offer 10-year paper at par bearing a coupon of 9½ percent.

To Our Readers

Embroid volume and yield figures were not available Sunday due to transmission problems.

British Oil Production Increased During '81

The Associated Press

LONDON — British oil production rose 8.9 million tons last year to 89.4 million, exceeding domestic demand, the Energy Department has reported.

Revenue from the sale of oil produced in the North Sea amounted to 12.3 billion pounds in 1981, while gas sales totaled 800 million pounds, the department said Thursday. Investment in oil and gas production totaled 2.8 billion pounds, boosting total investment since North Sea production started to 26 billion pounds.

Japan Joblessness Rises

Reuters

TOKYO — Japan's unadjusted unemployment in March rose to 1.47 million from 1.35 million in February and was up from 1.42 million a year earlier, the government said Thursday. The seasonally adjusted ratio of job offers to job seekers in March fell to 0.65 to 1 from 0.68 to 1 in February.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)			
Price	May	Aug.	Nov.
300	19,000-01.00	34,000-02.00	44,000-04.00
350	7,000-01.00	22,000-02.00	32,000-03.00
390	5,000-01.00	14,000-02.00	23,000-03.00
410	0.00-1.00	8,000-01.00	20,000-02.00
430	0.00-0.00	4,000-01.00	13,000-01.00

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Balance sheet as at			
	1.1.1982	1.1.1981	Rate of Increase %
ASSETS			
Cash and due from banks	438,937,781	191,629,025	128.6
Reserve requirements	281,710,771	170,397,554	65.3
Investment securities	108,938,280	80,707,865	81.1
Loans	539,387,022	478,704,268	75.4
Participations	45,493,877	25,758,250	75.6
Bank premises and equipment	27,419,474	20,281,416	35.3
Other assets	281,902,246	210,910,078	33.7
Total assets	2,025,789,451	1,158,358,556	74.9
LIABILITIES			
Deposits	1,691,502,480	867,172,075	95.1
Central Bank	38,627,602	34,820,777	14.5
Other liabilities	236,657,113	211,888,597	13.1
Total liabilities	1,970,787,195	1,113,881,449	77.0
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Capital	18,896,447	18,896,447	-
Reserves and Provisions	36,105,809	25,750,860	40.0
Total stockholders' equity	55,002,256	44,687,107	23.1
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	2,025,789,451	1,158,358,556	74.9

PROFIT FOR 1981 (after taxes) \$ 17,192,859

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x28	36	34 1/2	34 1/2	—1	Electric		1222	1046	9

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2	11	11	11	—	HarriG Co 28	126	9 1/2	9 1/2	—
327	21 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	— 1/4	Hartfint 1.80	971	26 1/4	26 1/4	—
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Islanders Take 2 From Quebec; Canucks Hold Lead Over Chicago

From Agency Dispatches
QUEBEC — Wayne Merrick scored from a scramble with 3:08 remaining in overtime, boosting the New York Islanders to a 3-2 victory Saturday over the Quebec Nordiques.

The two-time defending National Hockey League champions lead the best-of-seven semifinal series, 3-0, and can clinch it with a victory in Quebec on Tuesday. New York beat Quebec, 2-2, in the second game of the series Thursday.

In the other semifinal, the Vancouver Canucks took a 2-1 series lead over the Chicago Black Hawks with a 4-3 victory Saturday. Chicago had tied the series, 1-1, with a 4-1 victory Thursday.

The fourth game of the first best-of-seven series will be played in Vancouver Tuesday. The fifth game will be in Chicago on Thursday.

The Islanders won their fourth consecutive road game when Merrick batted in a loose puck after a lengthy scramble in front of Nordique goalie Daniel Bouchard. Both Bob Nystrom and John Tordella tried to knock the puck into the unguarded cage, but they missed.

Merrick did not and the Islanders got their 18th win in the 23 overtime games they have played. "It helps to have the experience," said Merrick, "especially in overtime. I felt very fresh in the overtime period."

The Islanders had carried a 3-2 lead into the third period on Anders Kallur's short-handed goal on a breakaway in the final minute of the second period. But the Nordiques replied at 6:53 of the third period with their third power-play goal of the game when Anton Stastny scored home a Will Paiment pass.

Four minutes later Mike Bossy scored his 10th of the playoffs for the Islanders, but Quebec connected on another power play with Paiment tying the score with 5:21 left in regulation time. Paiment, who had just come out of the penalty box, took a pass from Dale Hunter and fired a 20-foot wrist shot between the legs of New York goalie Brian Smith.

In the second game of the series, at Uniondale, N.Y., Bossy scored two goals and Bob Nystrom added a goal and two assists in the Islanders' victory.

Bossy's second goal broke a 2-2 tie at 17:56 of the second period. Stefan Persson worked the puck to Bystrom, who slipped a pass to Bossy for a 20-footer to the far side of Bouchard.

Smith kept his team in the game, especially in the 17-shot second period, until the Islanders overwhelmed the Nordiques with their depth and opportunism. Smith made 35 saves, many of them on "point-blank" shots. His best work came in the middle period when he stopped Paiment, Pe-

ter Stastny and Paiment again within 30 seconds.

In Vancouver, British Columbia, Canucks wingers Curt Fraser and Stan Smyl came out of the penalty box to score goals in Vancouver's victory Saturday.

Fraser scored midway through the second period, 20 seconds after

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serving his penalty, to give Vancouver a 3-2 lead. Smyl then gave the Canucks a 4-2 lead 2:05 into the third period on a breakaway, just seven seconds after his penalty expired.

Smyl, who set up Neil Belland's goal in the first period, stepped out of the penalty box to pick up a loose puck and raced in to beat Chicago goalie Darryl Edegar. Murray Bannerman with a low shot.

"Bannerman has always been a standup goaltender and I was thinking that when I scored the fourth goal," said Smyl, "it was just one of those breaks."

The Canucks were fined \$10,000 and Neilson was fined \$1,000 by the National Hockey League as a result of the towel-waving incident.

After Smyl's goal, the Hawks closed the deficit to 4-3 on Rick Paterson's marker at 3:14. But Chicago did not have any more scoring chances as the Vancouver defense tightened in front of goal-keeper Richard Brodeur.

In the second game of the series at Chicago, the Black Hawks beat the Canucks, 4-1, in fight-filled game.

Dennis Savard lead Chicago to two third-period goals and Glen Sharpley added a goal and an assist in the penalty-shootout contest. Officials called 190 minutes of penalties — 152 in the final period.

After Savard's second goal that gave the Hawks a 3-1 lead, fights broke out all over the ice and referee Bob Myers cleared the ice by handing each team three 10-minute misconduct penalties, a major and a minor. Vancouver was then assessed a bench penalty when players waved white towels at the officials and acting coach Roger Neilson left the ice.

The Canucks were fined \$10,000 and Neilson was fined \$1,000 by the National Hockey League as a result of the towel-waving incident.

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Canuck Lars Molin pulls down Black Hawk Denis Savard.

Bucks Nip 76ers, 92-91, at Buzzer; Celtics, Lakers, Spurs Are Winners

From Agency Dispatches
MILWAUKEE — Sidney Moncrief banked in a 10-foot jump shot at the buzzer, lifting the Milwaukee Bucks to a 92-91 National Basketball Association playoff victory over the Philadelphia 76ers Saturday.

Moncrief finished with 20 points and Mickey Johnson had 21 to lead the Bucks, who trail the 76ers, 2-1, in the best-of-seven Eastern Conference semifinal series.

In the other Eastern Conference semifinal Saturday, the Boston Celtics defeated Washington, 92-83, to take a 2-1 series lead.

In Western Conference semifinal action Friday, the Los Angeles Lakers widened their lead to 3-0 over the Phoenix Suns with a 114-106 victory, and the San Antonio Spurs took a 2-1 lead over the Seattle SuperSonics with a 99-97 win.

Game four in each of the semifinal series was scheduled for Sunday.

Philadelphia was led by Maurice Cheeks with 19 points, including two free throws that put the 76ers ahead 91-90 with five seconds left.

After a Bucks timeout, Moncrief passed inbounds from mid-court to center Bob Lanier at the top of the circle. Lanier handed off to Moncrief, who drove around the right side of the lane and dropped in his winning basket off the glass as the buzzer sounded.

"It was one of our special out-

of-bounds plays," Moncrief said.

"We isolated Bob, and I tried to get a clear-out on the weak side. It worked just like it was planned."

"I had the option of taking it to the hoop or taking a jump shot," he said. "When they came up on me, I took it to the hoop and hoped I would make it or draw the foul. My right hand was numb — I think it's a nerve after I got hit in the elbow — but it didn't bother my shot."

The 76ers, who trailed by 18 points midway through the second quarter and by 48-37 at halftime, rallied in the second half behind Cheeks and Bobby Jones. Jones

scored 13 of his 17 points in the second half.

In Landover, Md., Robert Parish and Cedric Maxwell combined for 45 points Saturday as the Celtics led throughout to defeat Washington, Boston's 10th straight at the Capital Center.

Parish scored 17 of his 25 points in the second half, including a field goal after the Celtics had rallied to 84-78 with 2:31 remaining. Parish grabbed 13 rebounds and recorded six of Boston's 16 blocked shots.

Maxwell had 11 of his 20 points as the Celtics built a 28-18 first-quarter lead, with Larry Bird contributing four points and eight rebounds. Washington rallied to trail 40-36 late in the second period, but Boston led, 48-38, at halftime.

The Bulls, who lost all six regular-season games to the Celtics, got only 13 points from guards, including nine by Frank Johnson, whose three-point shot with three seconds left won the series' second game in overtime.

Spencer Haywood led Washington with 19 points, Greg Ballard had 18 and Jeff Ruland 17.

In San Antonio, Spurs guard Mike Bratz hit an 18-foot jumper with five seconds left Friday to give the Spurs a victory over Seattle.

San Antonio roared back from a 21-point deficit shortly before halftime. The Spurs took the ball inbounds with 25 seconds left after a time out and the score tied, 97-97.

"We wanted Mike Mitchell on the pick and then Dave Corzine on top of the key," Bratz said.

But Seattle swarmed over the play and stripped the ball from George Gervin. The ball was flipped it to Bratz, who was wide open for the shot that won the game. It was Bratz' only basket in 12 minutes of play.

Gervin led all scorers with 36 points.

In Phoenix, Jamaal Wilkes scored a game-high 26 points while Earvin "Magic" Johnson and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar paired up for 45 more as Los Angeles beat the Suns.

Johnson finished with 23 points and Abdul-Jabbar 22 as Los Angeles' outlasted two fourth-period Phoenix comeback attempts.

Trailing 93-79 with 10:18 to play, Walt Davis and Len "Truck" Robinson keyed a 13-6 Suns string to narrow the deficit to 98-92 with 5:30 to go. But Los Angeles rattled off six straight points for a 104-92 lead with 4:14 remaining.

Alvan Adams paced Phoenix with 23 points. Davis had 21. Robinson 18, Mace 16 and Rick Leach 14 — all of his coming in the first period. Dennis Johnson, who had scored 47 points in the first two games of the series, was held to nine — all in the second half.

Longshot Gato Del Sol Wins Kentucky Derby

By Steven Crist

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — It will be remembered as the Topsy-Turvy Derby, the one in which the last finished first. By the end of the mile-and-a-quarter race Saturday at Churchill Downs, Gato del Sol had come from last place in a field of 19 to win the 108th Kentucky Derby.

So it was only fitting with the mood of surprising reversals that Eddie Grogan, the winner's trainer, said that Gato del Sol will probably not run in the Preakness Stakes on May 15.

Gato del Sol, a son of Cougar whose name in Spanish means "cat of the sun," was 2 1/2 lengths the best of Laser Light, who nipped Reinvested by a neck for second. The three had been running in that the reverse of that order — but at the back of the pack — coming out of the first turn, when Gato del Sol was 19th, Laser Light was 18th and Reinvested 17th.

Gato del Sol carried Eddie Delahoussaye through the ten furlongs in 2:02 2/5 seconds, creditable time for a Derby field that had been considered the weakest in recent years. He returned \$44.40 for \$2 to win. Laser Light, ridden by Eddie Maple, was sent off at the uprisingly generous odds of 18-1. Reinvested, with Don MacBeth aboard, was one of eight horses considered the worst in the race by the handicapper, so he ran as part of the mutual field.

The three favorites ran to their form for the first mile of the race, then tried to drop back. Air Forbes won, the 5-2 choice of the 141,009 in attendance, finished seventh. El Baba, the morning-line choice but second in the betting at 3-1, was 11th, and Muttering, the third pick at 4-1, was fifth.

Gato del Sol is owned and was bred in Kentucky by Arthur Hancock 3d and Leone Peters. Otherwise, the gray colt's victory was a California production. Delahoussaye and Grogan do their racing in California, as had Gato del Sol until he finished second in the Blue Grass Stakes last month.

Coupey's Joy, the only filly in the race, broke sharply and led the field through the first mile. She set relatively fast fractions for the first mile before folding quickly. It seemed that the favorites would run to their reputations as El Baba

and Air Forbes won began to move up from second and third.

But suddenly, they were going nowhere and a second flight of horses ran by them as they moved into the final turn. Reinvested struck his nose in front for a few strides, but Gato del Sol passed him on the outside as they straightened away in the stretch.

Laser Light, who lost ground at almost every opportunity, was moving fastest of all on the outside, but Gato del Sol, under 11 cracks of Delahoussaye's whip, was able to maintain his winning margin.

"This feels so good," he said after the race. "He broke good, I eased him back, and with 19 horses in there I figured I'd be better off losing a little ground to stay in the clear. I remembered that last year

on Woodchopper I got trapped on the inside."

Gato del Sol has now earned \$724,793 in winning three of 13 starts. His two other victories were at Del Mar, where he won a maiden race last August, and the rich Del Mar Futurity a month later.

His sire, Cougar, raced for six years in Chile and North America, winning 20 of his 50 starts and earning \$1,162,725. His dam, Peacefully, is by Jacinto, a son of Bold Ruler.

Maple, who said he had expected to win going into the race, said he might have started moving his colt a little too late.

Angel Cordero, who rode Air Forbes won, and Don MacBeth, who was on El Baba, both said their colts did not really get tired but that the top finishers simply blew past them.

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Alfred Brendel: Haydn Highlights

JAISALMER, India — It looms from the desert like some Beau Geste fantasy, a fortress of turrets and towers. But Jaisalmer is one "lost city" not quite at the end of the world.

NEW YORK — A service occasionally performed in this space is lullabyic astronomy. I seek to anticipate word couages caused by vocabulary vacuums.

Take that awkward moment when a person walking toward you tries to get past you just as you are adjusting your direction to get past him. He moves to his right just as you move to your left; you both smile glumly; both of you move in the other direction simultaneously, still making passage impossible; the feinting and shifting continue until coordination takes place of a swift error. What a tedious Ernes! I am the associate publisher of *Popular Science* magazine, is that called?

1. The Alphonse-Gaston Routine. Lillian Greenberg of Rockville Center, N.Y., suggested this reference to "the legendary exponees of Gallic politesse, who hindered progress of any kind by refusing to precede the other ('After you, my dear Alphonse')." She suggested that after the first shift, one of the Alphonse-Gaston dancers should conclude the gavotte with, "The gigue is up." On that same line, John Dolan of Randallstown, Md., suggests calling the routine "pass on Gaston." Judge Jon Newman, of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, suggested for the finale:

Second Circuit, has a different combined form: "'Gaphonse' might be appropriate. I reject 'Alston' because he unhesitatingly managed the Dodgers for many years. But my preference is 'Gasmonette,' conveying the literary allusion with a homophonic suggestion of 'minuet' and even 'castanet,' if the foot-shufflers are wearing clattering shoes."

2. Dance steps. Elizabeth Thompson of New York suggests "the hesitation waltz"; Ray Gordon of the city prefers "the no-go andango" or "the zig-zag shag"; Paul Browning of Granby, Mass., likes "the circumdance." Other readers like "the pedestrian sidestep," "the pedestrian shuffle," "the sidewalk sidestep," "the tutter-step," and, on the analogy of "gridlock," E.C.K. Read of New York suggests "pedlock."

d'entries on this angle, from "con-
trenchance" to "double dex" to
"do-si-dex." The best was from
Gary Muldoon of Rochester,
N.Y.: "faux pas de dex."

4. Lurching. The late humorist
H. Allen Smith, in his book "Larks
in the Popcorn," used that word to
describe the situation that he con-
sidered a pedestrian art form. Ray-
mond Bostock of Branchville, N.J.,
recalls: "As a sport, lurching re-
quires a fairly crowded sidewalk
and a pedestrian halfway with a
good scattering of people. The ap-
proach must be made with an ab-
sent-minded expression but with
careful anticipation of the direc-
tion in which the victim will first
turch. The object of the game."
Bostock rather fendishly writes,
"is to provide a good lurch."
The problem: Four or five lurches
is very good, six is exceptional. When
the victim says, "What the hell?"
the game is over."

A RECENT Smithsonian magazine piece by Fred Steigenga [followed] up on a word that was begun here a couple of years ago: the "trackage" of the mysterious phrase "dead cat on a line," undertaken by Prof. Frederic Cassidy as part of his forthcoming Dictionary of American Regional English.

DARE's interviewers put this question to hundreds of Americans across the country: "When you suspect that somebody is trying to deceive you, or that something is going on behind your back, you say, 'There's . . . ?' Twenty-one respondents came up with: ". . . a dead cat on the line."

In speculative explanation, Lexicographic Irregulars told DARE that the phrase originated to describe (1) third party eavesdropping on a party line, (2) a "line dance," when the movements of a stranger were "dead" because he did not know the local steps and (3) an abandoned Caterpillar tractor that had been used to lay a gas pipeline.

Of these and other submissions, Professor Cassidy thinks the one closest to the mark is a submission by an old Louisiana fisherman: In fishing for catfish, a trotline is used that contains many hooks. Each day, the fisherman is supposed to check his trotline; if a neighbor comes by and finds a dead catfish on the line, that signals something suspicious; for some reason, the fisherman has not been checking his trotline.

PARIS — This is a Haydn year, the 250th since the composer's birth, and in the front rank of the composer's champions — hands, head and humor at the ready — is the pianist Alfred Brendel, who has already had much to do with the rise in esteem of Schubert's piano sonatas and of Liszt's late, more speculative keyboard music.

Brendel's specialized interest is understandably the composer's 52 keyboard sonatas, far less known as a body than much of Haydn's vast output. But Brendel also is fascinated by the man and the misunderstanding in which he feels Haydn is held by the public.

Connoisseur's Composer
 "I have decided, for myself, to play 12 or 15 of the most important sonatas, to record them and try to play them frequently enough to make people realize his importance," the 51-year-old pianist said on his recent passage through Paris. "I think that they are the greatest neglected piano pieces; they have not sunk into the mind of a larger audience."

"In his old age, Haydn was probably the most celebrated composer who ever lived. His music seems to have been particularly convincing in its time, like the novels of Jean Paul — but now even admirers of Jean Paul find him very hard to read, and Haydn has become the composer of the connoisseur, the sophisti-

"You always have to bear in mind how much he did; the work he had to do every day was stunning — composing, educating students, composing the music of other composers. He learned to play the baryton so he could compose for it" — some 175 works for this curious stringed instrument played by his employer, Prince Nikolaus Esterházy.

"He composed the way others eat and breathe, without a lot of reflection. I ask myself why the public so far has not accepted him more.

"He had two qualities. There was the naive believer, sentimental in the sense that Schiller was. At the same time he was sophisticated, a man of the Enlightenment, worldly, critical, not at all the provincial person for which Liszt and Wagner took him.

Pianist Brendel: Sonatas for the sophisticated specialist

"And he was a witty composer. Music is allowed to be funny. Contrary to what some 20th-century composers have said, you can express humor in music — if expectations in music are *not* fulfilled — cunningly."

more useful than ordinary punctuation in trying to record Brendel's conversation, which is interspersed with pauses as pregnant as those in his playing of a Schubert sonata. His demeanor, on the concert platform a cross between thoughtfulness and absent-minded perplexity, is untempered by frequent smiles and soft chuckles at his own sly turns

And as he talks of Haydn he often seems to be talking, at one remove, of himself, a pianist for whom his instrument is only one means of expression—he is also the author of a book of musical and philosophical essays and is assembling another in his head—and who has arrived at the top of his profession almost by the back door. His life is like one of his concerts, with a beginning

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and a goal, and an unhurried, personal, logical path in between. Brendel was born in a small town in Moravia, and although his father was Viennese, his family includes Czech, Italian, German and Austrian antecedents. He lived in Zagreb and Graz be-

But if he did not care for the conservatism of Viennese musical life, living there had its positive aspects. "I heard pianists like Scher, Coriot and Kempff, and conductors like Furtwängler,

temper and Walter, and there was the sound of the orchestra. It gave me an idea of what a musician can achieve if he lives long enough and is lucky and has the right sort of ambition. It was a good place to work, and a good place to live—in protest.”

In the beginning he “painted, wrote poems, like everyone else, and composed; but I had the feeling that as a composer I couldn’t make the mark. As a pi-

...which for me was a matter of years. I knew I had potential, and I wondered how far it would take me by the time I was 50."

Vienna was popular with American recording companies the years shortly after World War II, and Brendel recorded almost all of Beethoven's piano music, as well as great chunks of jazz and others for the budget Rex and Turnabout labels, recordings that have remained popular, although they haunt him at times and bring him no royalties.

Turning Point
As for his repertory, "I decided rather early that there may be no basic types. There is the violin player, with his adjacent piano player, and there is the Central European — Schoenberg would have said German — with his repertory so enormous that a lifetime is not enough to do justice to it or to live with it." So there are no side trips for Chostakovich, let alone Rachmaninov, but plenty of holes to fill in on the way from Bach to Schoenberg. Schoenberg gets more and more interesting [along pause] while Chostakovich [adds pause] Lenz

He marks as a turning point in his career a much-acclaimed recording in 1968 at Queen Elizabeth II in London, where he has resided since 1972. "I had been singing and I had learned a lot," he recalled. A connection with a major recording company seemed difficult because the old

words were still on sale for little money. Suddenly three large companies were very interested." He signed with Philips, for whom he made recordings of Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert and Liszt have passed the million mark in sales. "It worked," he said. Comdates have steadily improved in quality and attendance, as has the esteem some colleagues are

Next year is Beethoven year, complete cycles of the sonatas in several European and U.S. as well as the five concertos James Levine conducting. "Not bad," he remarks when asked to look back on 30 years of career. "But I do not have the feeling that I have arrived. I have the 20 years to go before physical deterioration shows it-

JAISALMER, India — It looms from the desert like some Beau Geste fantasy, a fortress of turrets and towers. But Jaisalmer is one "lost city" not quite at the end of the world.

You don't need a camel caravan to reach this "architectural dream," as one tourist pamphlet calls it. A train will do.

"Jaisalmer," says a foreign guidebook to India, "is so remote and isolated that few people even in India have even heard of it."

First Glimpse

The first glimpse is breathtaking. For hours the train chugs through flat, dusty desert. Suddenly the horizon is split by a stone fort built in an endless wave of 96 rounded bastions, the citadel of one of the strangest cities anywhere.

The fortress is actually a medieval city, still thriving. In the walled town below the fort, the twisted streets are an amazement

Jaisalmer is so far at the back of beyond that electricity only reached it in the 1970s. New Delhi is 538 miles (861 kilometers) north-east, Jodhpur 177 miles (283 kilometers) of desert to the east. There is no airport.

Sand Dunes

But a slow train — 10½ hours from Jodhpur — eventually reaches Jaisalmer station, and goes no further. A road runs a few miles past the city into the Great Thar desert's sand dunes and at a place called Sam it, too, gives up.

"Have a look at this citadel city," says a government guide, "and wonder what could have in-

The date is inscribed with rather improbable precision on the outer gate of Jaisalmer's fortress. "Fort of Jais," it says, "founded by Maharawal Jaisajal dated 11 July 1555." Jaisal's original gateway is still in use.

From outside, his two-tier tan stone fort is a ripple of rounded turrets, festooned at the top with

outcrops or carved baronies and windows. Inside, its facades of stone, carved with impossible delicacy, tower five and six stories high. Camels or cows lie blocking narrow alleys. A marble maharaja's throne sits open to the sky on a terrace of tiers for courtiers in descending order of rank. Ten temples are within the fortress walls, most of them 500 years old.

Living City
Many of northeast India's huge forts — Jaisalmer is not the biggest — are now museums. Jaisalmer's fort is a living city.
A quarter of the city's 25,000 population lives within the fort. Its arm-width streets are crammed with private houses, stores, workshops and open-air cooking stalls. As usual in India the streets

are noisy, smelly, dusty and utterly absorbing — Indian street life makes Paris or New York seem pallid.

Jaisal picked this benighted desert spot for his fortress and capital because it guarded the ancient camel caravan routes from India to central Asia. For a time this traffic made Jaisalmer rich.

Proof of this wealth are large mansions, called *havelis*, punctuat-

Tier on tier of balconies and belvederes in stone-carved tracery, seemingly made from spun sugar, jut out to almost touch overhead. Many cobbled streets near them are no wider than an outstretched arm.

Oil Is New Attraction
India is a land of wonders, but few of its cities match the eerie beauty of this desert citadel. Now oil has been found on Jaisalmer's outskirts, so its unspoiled isolation may not last long.

Already the fort overlooks a new government tourist bungalow, where an air-conditioned double room costs 100 rupees (about \$11)

More exotic is an unpublishable hotel within the fort, run by the now-deposed maharaja, Mahendra Singh. His Jaisal Castle's 13 sparsely furnished, no-room-service, non-air-conditioned rooms with bath rent for 75 rupees (about \$8) a night. His wife, Maharani Virendra, cooks Rajasthani dishes for 30 rupees per meal, or lends her kitchen to guests who prefer to cook for themselves.

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